The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,685.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1873.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale:—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 42
Half Year ,,	,, 24
Three Months ,,	,, 14
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For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
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a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

on the Native Languages, double the above

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Rack—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ASIA, 1,765 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. Lewis, R. N. R. will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 4th October 1873, at 4 P.M.

Leave BOMBAY	October 1873.	Leave Tuticorin	October 1873.
,, Ratnagherry	5	,, Columbo	13
,, Vingorla	5	,, Galle	14
,, Goa	6	,, Negapatam	17
,, Carwar	7	,, Pondicherry	18
,, Mangalore	7	,, Madras	20
,, Cannanore	8	,, Coconada	22
,, Tellicherry	9	,, Vizagapatam	23
,, Calicut	9	,, Bimlipatam	23
,, Beypore	9	,, Gopalpore	24
,, Cochin	10	,, False Point	25
,, Alleppy	10	Arrive CALCUTTA	27

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bushreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BHAREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s s. INDIA, 1,059 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 26th September 1873, at 2 P.M.

Leave BOMBAY	Sept. 1873. 26	Leave BUSREH	Oct. 1873. 15
,, Kurrachee	30	,, Fao	15
,, Guadur	Oct. 3	,, Bahrein	17
,, Muscat	3	,, Linga	22
,, Bunder Abbas	5	,, Bunder Abbas	24
,, Linga	7	,, Muscat	26
,, Bushire	9	,, Guadur	28
,, Koweit	11	,, Kurrachee	31
,, Fao	11		Nov.
,, Mahomerah	11	Arrive BOMBAY	3
Arrive BUSREH	12		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the S. W. Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, and an Extra Steamer every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The days of departure during the fair Season commencing from 22nd September will be FRIDAY and MONDAY.

The Steam-ship PENANG, 628 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Cotton, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 22nd September 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,059 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 26th September 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 29th September 1873, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer TEBE, 2,680 Tons, will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 10th October 1873. This Steamer has only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE

(Including a liberal Table, exclusive of Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage.)

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Trieste	£40	£19-6
To Port Said	£30	£14-6
To Suez	£28	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 15th September 1873.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period of time to be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statement, frequently made, "that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." The fact is, CHLORODYNE was Discovered and Invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, is a spurious imitation.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when required. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, has had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—*See Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"CHLORODYNE is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec., 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus have acquired popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

Sole Manufacturer.—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.

Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 19th September, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s S. S. TANJORE, (2,245 Tons, and 400 H.P.), Captain A. H. Johnson, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 12th September 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 22nd September, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. ORISSA, (1,648 tons and 300 H.P.,) Captain W. Fentiman, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 19th September.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 8th September 1873.

DIRECT STEAMERS VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY propose to DESPATCH their LARGEST STEAMERS from SOUTHAMPTON to INDIA DIRECT, via the SUEZ CANAL, as follows:—

Sept. 25 South'pt'n	to Calcutta	Oct. 30 South'pt'n	to Bombay
Oct. 9 ,,	to Bombay	Nov. 6 ,,	to Calcutta
,, 9 ,,	to Calcutta	,, 13 ,,	to Bombay
,, 16 ,,	to Bombay	,, 20 ,,	to Calcutta
,, 23 ,,	to Calcutta	,, 27 ,,	to Bombay
		Dec. 4 ,,	to Calcutta

PASSAGE MONEY TO BOMBAY

FIRST CLASS	£66
SECOND CLASS	£36

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 6th August 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT and COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a Mahogany Grand Square Piano, by Collard and Collard, Carriages, &c., at Malabar Hill.

On THURSDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his Residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plate, Carriages, &c., the property of J. O. Leary, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PEARL NECKLACE

On WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms.

On account of the concerned—

A very valuable Pearl Necklace, with Diamonds Puduck.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 19th September 1873.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER. No. 7, MEADOW STREET.

CARRIAGES FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

The Property of a Gentleman.

A handsome light English-built Malvern Dog-cart with lamps, by Windover, Long Acre, London, with set of nearly new plated mounted harness.

Also,

A nearly new English-built Miniature Brougham with lamps and shafts, by J. Henderson.

One Ditto Self-driving Phaeton.

A First-rate English-built Oil Phaeton with lamps, by William Cole, London.

A Second-hand Palanquin Office Shigram, with lamps.

The Property of a Gentleman.

A handsome light boat-shaped small Four-seated Open Carriage with lamps.

HARNESSES.

A few sets of new double shafter brass and plated mounted Buggy and Dog-cart Harnesses with round reins.

A few very handsome large real marble Figures with Domes.

A fifteen days marble Time-piece.

The Property of a Gentleman.

A second-hand light Palanquin Shigram, Price Rs. 250, to be seen on half hours' notice.

The Auction Sale of remaining 3 Lots of valuable Landed Properties which full particulars to be seen in yesterday's *Indian Statesman*.

BOMANJEE DOSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 19th September 1873.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

SALE OF VALUABLE SUPERIOR PATHANEE TURBANS.

On TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Auction Room, at 1 P.M.

About 100 Assorted Colour Pathanee Turbans 70 to 125 hands long.

NOTICE.

In pursuance of the directions contained in the decretal order made by High Court of Bombay bearing date the 28th day of April 1873, in Suit No. 1507 of 1866 wherein Luckmidhai, widow of Crustnath Morojee is Plaintiff, and Gunput Morojee, Narayen Morojee and Satyabhamabai widow of the late Venayek Morojee are Defendants, the following immoveable properties will be put up for sale in three lots by public auction on Monday the 6th, Tuesday the 7th, and Wednesday the 8th of October next respectively at the hour of 5 o'clock in the afternoon of each day on the respective premises by Messrs. SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co., Auctioneers.

Lot No. 1.

All the estate and interest, of the above named plaintiff and defendants or any of them in all that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenements or dwelling houses and out-houses standing thereon, situate at Forbes street within the Fort of Bombay in the subdistrict of Fort and Colaba, containing by admeasurement 726 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property of Burjorjee Ruttonjee Cheppar, on the west by the Bake house Lane, on the north by the Forbes street, and on the south by a passage, and which said piece of land is registered in the books of the Collector of land revenue under Nos. 2, 23 and 26, and which said houses were formerly assessed by the Collector of Municipal taxes under Nos. 6, 7, 8, and now Nos. 10, 11, 12, and together with the said piece of land were formerly and are now in the occupation of Mr. Byramjee Muncherjee and other tenents.

Lot No. 2.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed plaintiff and defendants or any of them in all that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Girgaum, or now called Breach Candy road without the Fort in the subdistrict of Rhodeswar containing by admeasurement 1,750 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by Punushwady or the range or chawl of built lines belonging to Juggunath Jewanjee, on or towards the west by the house of the late Wassedew Wessenathjee and Mahadew Wessoonathjee, and several other houses belonging to the different persons, on or towards the north by the road leading to Gowlia Jewanjee, and on or towards the south by the Naveswady, which said piece of land is registered in the books of the Collector of land Revenue under No. 1 of Pursion and tax, which said buildings, stables, and sheds are assessed by the Collector of Municipal taxes under Nos. 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, and together with the said piece of ground were formerly and are now in the occupation of Bhawoo Treebuck and other tenents.

Lot No. 3.

All the estate and interest of the above named plaintiff and defendants or any of them in all that piece or parcel of land or part with the messuage tenements or dwelling house and hereditaments situate at Dadur at or near the Railway Station or Mahim road in the subdistrict of Mazagon, containing by admeasurement 6,852 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by a batty field of Dossabhoy Eduljee, on the west by an cart of Dharavy Bhungsaly, deceased, on the north by a Battyfield of Bhawoo Dwarkajee, and on the south by the Mahim road, and which said piece of land is registered in the books of the Collector of land Revenue under No. 361 of Pursion and tax and which said dwelling house and premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal taxes under No. 392 standing in the name of Dhundoo Zooba and together with the said piece of ground were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Gunput Morojee and Narayen Morojee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Shamrow Pandoorung, Attorney for the plaintiff, Luckshmibai widow, at his office No. 8, Meadow Street, Fort. Mr. Jamadhas Gogal Attorney for the Defendant Gunput Morojee, at his Office No. 11, Oak lane, Messrs. Dallas and Lynch, Attorney for the defendant, Narayen Morojee, at their office No. 5, Church Gate Street, and Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley Attorney for the defendant Satyabhamabai, widow, at their office No. 5, Apollo Street.

(Sd.) SHAMROW PANDOORUNG.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 19th September 1873.

ENGLISH GOODS (Via Suez Canal) AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & COMPANY,

SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN, India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters,

50 TO 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, Corner of Cheapside, London,

ESTABLISHED 1843,

Invite attention to their Illustrated 120 page Catalogue, sent post free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLEN, SILK and COTTON GOODS of every description.

PATTERNS FREE,

LADIES' CLOTHING, LINENS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, RIBBONS, HABERDASHERY, JEWELLERY, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements, Household Furniture, Boots and Shoes, Musical Instruments, Wines and Spirits, Ironmongery, Ales and Beers, Fire-arms, Preserved Provisions, Agricultural Implements, Stationery, Cutlery, Perfumery, Carriages, Books, Saddlery and Harness, Toys, &c., &c.

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price List can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay, and at the office of the *Englishman* Newspaper, Calcutta.

Terms.—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany Indents, and balances drawn for at 60 days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India, at a uniform charge of 1s. 4d. per lb.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,

50, 51 & 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE of TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This "Guide" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alterations in the service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India corrected up to date. The "Guide" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

Price—EIGHT ANNAS.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION ..... Rs. 5.

The GUIDE may be obtained at

The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
The BOOKSELLERS,
The BOMBAY HOTELS, and
The PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription in advance ..... Rs. 10
Single Copy ..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 20th September, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's S.S. BARODA, 1,874 Tons, and 450 H.P., Captain D. Ressoldoss, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent, P. & O. Co.

3 Rampart Row, 17th September 1873.

NOTICE.—With reference to the NOTICE by Mr. NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY of Hornby Row, Bombay published in the *Bombay Gazette* of the First day of August 1873, to the effect that we have appointed him our SOLE AGENT in Bombay for the SALE of our MEDIO TWIST, we now confirm the same.

JAMES BURTON & SONS,
4, South Gate, Manchester.

NOTICE.—Mr. DINSHAW ARDASEER having admitted his SON, Mr. HORMUSJEE DINSHAW, into PARTNERSHIP, hereby has the pleasure to inform his kind Patrons, Constituents, and the Public in general that he will continue from THIS DAY to carry on the business as AUCTIONEERS and COMMISSION AGENTS under the same NAME and STYLE of DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co., at the Premises, No. 13, Apollo Street, Fort.

Mr. Dinshaw's long experience of 30 years in this particular line of business has enabled him to afford every satisfaction to his patronizers, and he now begs to assure them that due care and attention will at all times be devoted to the interests of all who may favour the said Firm with their kind patronage.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

17th September 1873.

BOMBAY PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Company, in Rampart Row, on MONDAY, the 29th September 1873, at 3 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the Year ending 30th June 1873.
2. To elect Directors in place of those resigned.
3. To appoint Auditors, and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Directors,
BRICE, BROWN, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 19th September 1873.

THE NICOL PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be HELD at the Office of the Undersigned, in Elphinstone Circle, on SATURDAY, the 4th day of October 1873, at 3 P.M., to pass the following Resolutions:—

1. That it is desirable to convert the Company's properties into Spinning and Weaving Mills.
2. That Clause 25 of the Articles of Association be annulled, and that the following Clause be inserted in its stead:—

"The Directors may, with the sanction of a Special Resolution of the Company previously given in General Meeting, increase its Capital to such sum as the Shareholders in General Meeting may determine, such increase to be of such amount and to be divided into shares of such respective amounts as the Company in General Meeting may direct, or if no direction be given, as the Directors may think expedient."

3. That the name of the Company be altered from "The Nicol Press Company (Limited)" to "The Nicol Press and Manufacturing Company (Limited)."
4. That the Directors be, and they are hereby, authorised to take such other steps as they may consider necessary or expedient for carrying out any of the above objects.

By Order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 18th September 1873.

NOTICE is hereby given, that MARWADI PANNALALL KHOOMJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, hath contracted and agreed with NARAYENJEE RHIMJEE, also of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, to SELL to him all that piece or parcel of LAND or GROUND, known by the name of Sonwaddy, of which the said Marwadi Pannalall Khoomjee is the present Fazendar, and also, TWO RANGES, or CHAWLS, and one OUTHOUSE, or SHED standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on the east side of Mooghbai Oart, in the Sub-District of Bhooleshwar, outside the Fort, in the Town and Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 6 784 and 5976 square yards, or thereabouts, the said Chawls and Outhouse bearing Municipal Assessment Nos. 45, 47, and 52, respectively, and the said land being registered in the Rent Rolls of the Collector of Bombay under No. 225, in the name of the said Marwadi Pannalall Khoomjee, and which said premises are bound and abutted as follows:—*viz.*, on the east and south by the oart or property of Crustna Sukharam Oorunkur, Suntin Mancooverbai, Rumabai, widow of the late Wittoba Narayen, Chintoba Juggonnath, and partly by a passage leading to the said Oart; and on the north by the properties of Govindass Raghoonathdass, Gopaldass Madhowdass, Dewkoo Naiqueen, the Coppersmith or Kussar Punchayet Oart, and by the property of Cassimbai Shunker Dadoo Rungoo Dhoomay, and all the said premises were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of Luxmeebai, widow of the late Wassoodew Wittejee, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Marwadi Pannalall Khoomjee. Any person or persons having any manner of Claim or Claims against the said land, hereditaments, and premises, or any part thereof, are hereby required to make the same known, in writing, to the Undersigned, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which the purchase will be completed, without regard to any such Claim or Claims, which will be considered as waived and abandoned.—Dated this 18th day of September 1873.

KHUNDERAO MOROJEE,
Purchaser's Solici or.

JOHN MOIR AND SON, ABERDEEN, AND 14, COMMERCIAL STREET, LONDON,

Would direct attention to their present stock of

SOUPS,	BACON,
FISH,	SAUSAGES,
JAMS,	OX TONGUES,
JELLIES,	PICKLES,
MARMALADE,	SAUCES, &c.

The BACON and SAUSAGES are now not only prepared by J. M. and Son, but the Pigs, being fed and Fed by them, are of undoubted quality.

LAMPS! LAMPS!! FOR KEROSINE, PETROLEUM, PARAFFIN.

WRIGHT AND BUTLER, MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS, BIRMINGHAM.

Photographs and Books on application. Greatly improved designs. American Burners if desired. Chandeliers in great variety. Patentees of the celebrated "ECLIPSE."—NO CHIMNEY BURNER!

All Orders must be sent through an English House, orascom panied by 60 days' draft.

ANTIPELLICULAIRE versus SCURF and IRRITATION of the HEAD.—Of all the reasons which cause falling off of the hair, greyness, baldness, &c., none are so prolific as Scurf. MAZET and Co.'s ANTIPELLICULAIRE is the only cure certain in its results—an indispensable gem, which, from its fresh and delicate perfume, no toilette-table should be without. On this account it will supersede all pomades in invaluable to young and old, a luxury after the bath, a treat in the nursery, antiscorbutic and eradicates pimples. With, regard to hair it is the discovery of the day.

Sold in elegant Toilet Jars, 3s. each.

MAZET and Co., 109, Bishopsgate-street within London.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. THIS UNIVERSAL REMEDY now stands the first in public favour and confidence: this result has been acquired by the test of 25 YEARS' EXPERIENCE for COUGHS, ASTHMA, and all affections of the Throat and Chest, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy. They do not contain opium or any other deleterious drug, and may therefore be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate constitution.

Sold in Boxes, Tins, and Bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS, A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or TAPE WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Tins and Bottles of various sizes by all Chemists and Druggists.

THOMAS KEATING,
London, Export Chemist and Druggist.

Sold Retail by TREACHER & Co., Bombay and Poona.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

D. S. KEMP & CO.

SILVER PRIZE MEDAL, 1873.

PRICE LISTS, *Wholesale* and *General*, furnished on receipt of Card,

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.—The superior reputation of this Wine is confirmed by every successive importation. It is believed to be unsurpassable at the price.

Per Dozen—Rs. 9-8.

LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ.—A pure Bitter and active Tonic, being Saccharo Chirettine in a liquid form. Now in extensive favour as a *Dinner Bitter* with Sherry.

Per Bottle—Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4-8.

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.—Said to contribute more than any other individual luxury to physical comfort in this climate.

Per Bottle—Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

AKEODERMA.—From its wonderfully remedial effect on the animal skin in Mange, Sores, Fleas, Baldness, &c., it has been aptly called the *Stable, Kennel, and Menagerie Friend.*

Per Bottle—Rs. 1-8. Per Dozen—Rs. 15.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE.—A prompt and powerful Tonic; adapted to all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions.

Per Bottle—Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

AROMATIC DISTILLATE.—Used instead of crude spices, it produces a Claret Cup of exquisite delicacy. Many mysterious disorders may be traced to the use of crude spices.

Per Bottle—Rs. 1-8.

MEDICINE CHESTS.—A very nice selection is on view against the coming District season. The eminent utility of these Chests is now generally acknowledged.

Filled—Rs. 17 to Rs. 100.

FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR.—Regarded as a gem in toilet requisites by all who appreciate lily-white teeth and purity of the mouth.

Per Bottle—Rs. 1-8, Rs. 2-8, and Rs. 4.

MANILLA CIGARS.—A very choice importation of number twos, such as are rarely met with. "They are superb."—*Recent letter from a Connoisseur.*

Per Box of 100—Rs. 8.

VERMIN EXTERMINATOR.—This contains Phosphorous intimately combined, and is *infallible* in the destruction of Rats, Mice, Cockroaches, and Birds

Per Bottle—Rs. 1.

SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

MONSOON GOODS.

BY APPOINTMENT,

BADHAM AND COMPANY,

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, SHIRTMAKERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS, &c., &c.

A SELECT ASSORTMENT OF SINGLE AND DOUBLE WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

LADIES' AND GENT'S SILK UMBRELLAS.

A LARGE STOCK OF COATINGS AND TROWSERINGS IN EVERY VARIETY OF MATERIAL.

Patterns and Instructions for Self-measurement sent post-free on application.

BADHAM AND COMPANY.

23, RAMPART ROW. BOMBAY.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE, 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS MAKER, OUTFITTER, SILK MERCER, &c.

A LARGE AND CHOICE SELECTION OF

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

ALL SUPPLIES RECEIVED PER "OVERLAND MAIL" STEAMERS.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

"RIDING HABITS MADE TO ORDER."

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.

TERMS—CASH.

Orders from Outstations, to ensure immediate attention, should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

NOTICES.

G. NICOLL & CO., BOOT AND SHOE-MAKERS, 30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA,

Have always on hand a very select Stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes.

TO PREVENT WHITE ANT

IN WOODEN SHIPS, RAILWAY SLEEPERS, BEAMS AND HOUSE TIMBERS,

FOR SHINGLE ROOFS, SHIPS' BOTTOMS, DAMP OR WET WALLS AND GENERAL IRON AND WOOD WORK,

One Coat is sufficient of GRIFFITHS' PATENT ENAMELLING PAINTS. THOMAS GRIFFITHS, 24, Fenwick Street, Liverpool, or G. W. WHEATLEY & Co., Bombay Agents.

F. BRABY and CO., LIMITED. FITZROY WORKS, EUSTON ROAD, LONDON, MANUFACTURERS OF IRON BUILDINGS AND ROOFS, VERANDAHS IN EVERY DESIGN, WROUGHT IRON TANKS IN ANY FORM AND SIZE, GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON, ZINC ROOFING, SHEET AND PERFORATED ZINC, WROUGHT IRON WORK IN ALL DESCRIPTIONS MADE TO ORDER.

Estimates submitted on application.

The Company having recently made large additions to their premises

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THUBSDAY, 18TH SEPTEMBER.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ..... 1s. 10¾d. to 2s/2d
Credit Bills, do. ..... 1s. 10 15/16d.
Documents, do. ..... 1s. 11d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight ..... 1s. 10 9/16d.
Credit, do. ..... 1s. 10¼d.
Documents, do. ..... 1s. 10 13/16d.
Bank Bills, demand ..... 1s. 10 11/32d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight. 99¼ to 5/16.
Do demand ..... 100¼ to 100 3/16.

On Madras 30 days' sight ..... 99|8
Do. demand..... 99 15/16

On China House Bills, 60 days' sight, 222½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent. ... ... 110¾ to ¾
Four & half per cent. 106 3/8
Four per cent. 104¾
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan) ... 106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67 ... ... 103½
15 years' Debenture Loans 103½
10 years' do. do. 103
5 years' do. do. 103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate ... 112
Do. Do. Market Rate 112
New French Loan 5 per cent. fully paid up of 1871 and 1872 92
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872... ... 94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Bd. 117) per Bond ... ... 115.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—
Loans on Government Paper on demand ..... 4½ per cent
Fixed Loans on do. for 3 months' ..... 5½ ,,
Do. do. do. over 3 do. ..... 6½ ,,
Do. on Merchandize ..... 7½ ,,
Cash Credit do. to 3 months' ..... 6½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do. ..... 6½ ,,
Do. do. ..... 7½ ,,
Bank Bills ..... 6½ ,,
Mercantile Paper ..... 8½ ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each ... ...Rs. 10-9 0
Carolus 290
Mexican Dollars 222
Five-Franc Pieces 215½
Bar Silver... ... ... 107½ to 107¾
Gold Leaf 16-12
Bar Gold 10 ozs. English 100 touch 16-14
Australian Gold ... ... 100 touch 16-13

FREIGHT REPORT.

THURSDAY, 18TH SEPTEMBER.

NOTHING doing, rates nominal.

London { Cotton ..... / Cases ..... / Seeds ..... } No ships.
Liverpool { Iron Ships Cotton ..... £2 3s. 0d. nominal / Wooden Ships ,, ... £2 0s. 0d. nomical. / Myrabolams ..... £1 15s. 0d. nominal. / Coir bills ..... £0 15s. 0d. nominal. / Seeds ..... £2 0s. 0d.
Havre ... { Cotton ..... / Coffee ..... } No ship.
Overland Steamers—
London ..... £3 5s. 0d.
Venice ..... £3 0s. 0d.
Trieste ..... £2 15s. 0d. nom.
Liverpool ..... £3 0s. 0d.
Havre Cotton ..... £3 0s. 0d.
Liverpool via { Wheat ..... / Seeds ..... / Cotton ..... } £2 10s. 0d.
Suez Canal ... £2 15s. 0d.
China ... { Steamer Cotton ..... / ... Opium ..... / Sailing Ships ..... } Rs. 22 per ton. / Rs. 25 to 30 per chest. / Rs 4 per bale nominal.
Calcutta ...Salt ..... Rs. 3¾ per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay ..... Rs. 15 port charges.
Mauritius ..... Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

THURSDAY, 18TH SEPTEMBER.

MARKET for Spinning and Bank shares quite, but steady. Little doing in other shares.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nom. value Wh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	93
72,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,415
19,000	500	all	12 p.ct	Do of Bombay New ..	757½
19,000	500	100	12 p.ct	Do 2nd Res. Issue	263¾ xd
8,320	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,120
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	275
40,000	281¼	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	45¾ ni.
40,000	200	all	2½p.ct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C...	150
80,000	250	125	4 p.ct.	National Bank of India.	125
10,000	250	all	12 do	Oriental Bank	495

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 67	Colaba Land Co.....	1,400 xd
8,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	84
750	2,000	2,000	30p.s.	Mazagon Land	700
6,000	1, 0	all	15p.s.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	405

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	31|9|0	p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	226¾
.....	£20	10|7|6	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	12|10|0	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	19|6|1	d.	Do. New Shares	

PRESS COMPANIES.

156	5,000	2,850	180 p.	Akbar Cotton Press Co...	1,850
400	2,000	1,100	150 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee....	835
100	500	all	15 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.....	500
250	3,000	885	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.....	215
1587	12,000	11,000	100 p.c.	Apollo Press Co.....	6,500
200	2,000	all	200 p.s.	Bombay Press Co.....	1,140
206	500	all	50 p.s.	Do New.....	270
350	1,000	1,000	100 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	700
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company.....	1,200
800	1,800	all	60 *	Colaba Press Co.....	4,500
320	9,000	all	200p.s.	East India Press Co.....	2,700
150	8,500	all	500 *	Fort Press Co.....	5,600
300	2,000	1,800	75 p.c.	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	450
300	1,000	all	70 p.c.	French Press Co	710
200	6,000	6,000	225 p.c.	Hydraulic Press Co.....	2,000
285	5,000	1,857	75 p.c.	Imperial Press Co	800
200	400	350	425 p.c.	Mofussil Press & G. Co..	695
120	2,500	all	125 p.c.	Princeof Wales Press....	1,800
200	1,000	all	...	Sassoon's Press Co.....	600
492	850	750	125 p.c.	Scinde Press Co.....	975
198	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited.....	1,075
125	1,500	1,250	Rs. 88	Victoria Press, Madras..	1,150
186	850	all	80 pc.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	850
450	...	...	...	Volkart United Press Co.	955

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	100p.s.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,425
1,000	50	11	4½ p.ct	Bombay Gas Company ...	87
500	500	300	15 p.s.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld...	100
2,150	200	100	8 p.c.	Mahabar Company Ld....	102
1,000	50	all	1¼ pc.	Mechanics B'ld'gs Co. ...	25
2,000	500	all	45 p.s.	Treacher & Co	625
2,000	250	all	40 ps.	Vicgas Patent Slip Co ...	75

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

No. of Shares	Date of L'dation.			
.....	25	19|	...	Bank of China.....	1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank.....	1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula.....	1
.....	200	70¾	May '67	Royal Bank	2

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The market continues active, with a fair business doing. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

3,750	pieces	Grey Shirtings	40 in. 39 yds. 8¼	lbs.	Rs. 5 11 0
250	,,	,, ,,	fine 45 in. 39 yds. 9	lbs.	,, 6 10 3
250	,,	,, ,,	... 45 in. 39 yds. 9	lbs.	,, 6 11 0
500	,,	,, ,,	,, 45 in. 39 yds. 10½	lbs.	,, 8 2 0
5,700	,,	,, ,,	,, 40 in. 39 yds. 8¼	lbs.	,, 6 10 0
300	,,	,, ,,	,, 40 in. 39 yds. 8¼	lbs.	,, 6 11 0
650	,,	,, ,,	40 in. 39 yds. 7	lbs.	,, 4 11 0
1,000	,,	Blue Cl'th	W Prters 24 in. 28 yds.		,, 4 3 0
5,000	,,	Orange Jacconets	45 in. 20 yds.		,, 3 1 0
1,000	,,	,, ,,	40 in. 20 yds.		,, 2 13 0
1,000	,,	White Mulls	40 in. 20 yds.	Rs. 2 4 to	,, 3 4 0
1,000	,,	,, ,,	45 in. 20 yds.	,, 2 10 to	,, 3 10 0
1,200	,,	,, ,,	50 in. 20 yds.	,, 3 0 to	,, 4 0 0
1,000	,,	,, ,,	54 in. 20 yds.	,, 3 6 to	,, 4 6 0
1,000	,,	,, ,,	60 in. 20 yds.	,, 3 12 to	,, 4 12 0

COTTON.

Reuter's telegram of the 17th instant reports the Liverpool market as closing quiet but unchanged, with Fair Dholera at 6d. per lb. In quotations there is no change. Sales amount to 12,000 bales, of which 3,000 were Surats, and of which 2,000 were on speculation and for exports The Manchester Market is reported to have a downward tendency. The Cotton Market here closed quiet without change in rates. The following purchases have taken place yesterday :—

100 candies Karanjo ..... at Rs. 197
15 ,, Dholleras ..... at ,, 188

YARNS.

6,300 lbs. Turkey Red No. 30 to 60's.....at Rs. 27½ as. per lb.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

*Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 13th September 1873.
Open 411¾ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	49,096	0	0
Merchandize	26,351	0	0
Earth Trains	428	0	0
Electric Telegraph	304	0	0
Total Rs.....	76,269	0	0

Corresponding week in September 1872.
Open 389¾ Miles.

Coaching	34,101	0	0
Merchandize	16,345	0	0
Earth Trains	127	0	0
Electric Telegraph	383	0	0
Total Rs.....	50,957	0	0
Increase Rs.....	25,312	0	0

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
18	Mooltan (s)	Almond.....	Southampton, Aug. 14.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
18	Furmah (s) ..... / Patna (s)	Sanders ..... / Hansard	Kurrachee. / Coast, Ca'tta, & China.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 18th Sept. 11-15 A.M.—H.M.S. Magpie sailed for Trincomalee last evening.

DAILY IMPORTS.—18TH SEPTEMBER.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Bellona, s, 175 plates iron and 4,484 bars and 160 bundles bar iron, Heptoola Allibhoy ; 12 packages hardware, Adamjee Peerbhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Corinna, s, 20 cases old tom, Hugh D Fisher & Co.
Urbino, s, 11 cases whiskey, Bounevialle and Sibille
Orissa, s, 3 cases boots, Sullamanjee Currimjee ; 2 cases saffron, A C Dady & Co ; 3 cases spectacles, Aldridge Salmon & Co ; 1 case papers, Hajee Sullaman Accoob Son & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—18TH SEPTEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Tanjore, s, 40 bales wool, M Ramjee.
Persia, s, 120 bales cotton, Goculdas Madhowjee & Co. ; 175 bales cotton, Campbell, Mitchell & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Tanjore, s, 32 bundles E teeth, Cupoorchund Canjee ; 3 bundles and 48 pieces E teeth, Huckabhoy Vullybhoy ; 4 bundles E teeth, Abdoolrymon Ahmed.

FOR GENOA.

Persia s, 100 bales cotton, G Sigg & Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Persia, s, 400 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Tanjore, s, 9 chests silk, Hajee Zumall Abadin ; 5 bundles silk, David Sassoon & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Columbian, s, 6 bags galls, E B David ; 5 cases rosewater, Adarjee Dorabjee ; 250 cwts sandlewood, 50 bales cotton, and 46 cwts genda horns, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 8 bales waist cotton, E Nasserwanjee ; 10 cases peacock feathers, Mahomed Davaraz ; 201 chests opium, N J Abram ; 18 bales twist, Merally Datoo ; 40 bales twist, Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy ; 123 bales cotton, N B Mody & Co ; 2 cases Cambay stones, Veerchund Custerchund ; 60 bales cotton, Vishram Vagjee ; 117 bales cotton, E D Sassoon.
Orissa, s, 22 boxes silver coin, Hajee Esmail Hajee Habib 33 chests opium, E D Sassoon ; 32 chests opium, Sorabjee Nusserwanjee Tata ; 10 chests opium, R Dhunjeeshaw & Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Orissa, s, 3 chests opium, Jugnath Ramjus ; 30 chests opium, B and A Hormusjee ; 39 chests opium, Tarachand Gunshamdas ; 20 chests opium, R Dhunjeeshaw & Co ; 3 chests opium, Sewnath Ramnath.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 18th September, 4 P.M.—Weather clear, wind north-west, thermometer 80.
CARWAR, 18th September, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind west, thermometer 80, barometer 30·08.
MANGALORE, 18th September, 9-58 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-east by north-west, thermometer 85, barometer 29·71.
TUTICORIN, 18th September, 9 P.M.—Weather fine, wind south-east, thermometer 85, barometer 29·82.
VIZAGOBLA, 18th September, 5-10 P.M.—Weather clear, wind west mild, thermometer 84.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—16TH Sept., 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.
Via Russia, 17th Sept., 7 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 4 hours 35 minutes.
Via Red Sea, 18th Sept., 11-30 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 35 minutes.
Latest dates from Continent of Europe.
Via Russia, 17th Sept. 6-40 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 18 minutes.
Via Red Sea, 17th Sept., 10-55 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 13 hours 8 minutes.
Latest date from China.
Via Singapore, 18th Sept., 4-10 P.M. Time in transit, 4 hours 55 minutes.
Latest date from Australia.
Via Singapore, 17th Sept., 5-20 P.M. Time in transit, 24 hours, 8s minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 17th to 8 P.M. of the 18th September is as follows :—

	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	2 6	0 4
,, Galle	3 32	0 42
,, Kurrachee	0 25	0 8
,, Madras	1 32	0 10

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 18th September, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 17th September, 10 P.M. ; via Turkey, 16th September, 8 P.M. Latest dates from Continent of Europe, via Russia, 17th September, 6-44 A.M. Cable right Fao ; Turkish line right to Persa ; Persian line right to London.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 18.

Harrison, Major, Madras 107th Regt., from leave, from England.
Caldecott, Major, Madras 76th Regt., from leave, from England.
Sowther, Bt. Col., Bengal Gen. Duty, from leave, from England.
French, Lieut., Madras 43rd Light Inf., from leave, from Ireland.
Leishman, Major, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURES—SEPTEMBER 17.

Jones, Capt., Bengal 2nd Punjab Inf., on duty, to Dera Ghazee Khan.

SEPTEMBER 18.

Henderson, Capt. Madras Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Madras.
Roome, Lieut.-Col., 5th Regt. N. I., to rejoin, to Belgaum.
Yonge, Capt., 16th Regt., on leave, to Malabar Coast.
French, Lieut., Madras 43rd Light Inf., to rejoin, to Cannanore.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Bombay Government Gazette, September 18.)

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt W H Wilson, 1st dist Supt of Police, Nassick, was absent from his District, on special duty, from the 2nd to 16th Jun 1873.

Mr A C Watt, Registrar of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, is allowed two years' furlough to England, under Chapter III Sec 7 (a) of the Civil Leave Code, from 13th Oct 1873, or from such later date as he may avail himself thereof.

Anun Jeewakha Trimbakhal, Actg Mamlatdar of Ahmad., in the District of Frosch, is appointed to be a Mag of the third class, under Sec 37 of Act X of 1872.

Capt W F Sandwith, Cantonment Mag at Malligaum, in the District of Nassick, is appointed to be a Mag of the first class, under Section 37 of Act X of 1872.

Mr Balkrishna Deorao, reappointed Actg Hoonoor Depy Collr in the District of Nassick, is reappointed to be a Mag of the third class under Sec 37 of Act X of 1872.

Under Act XIII of 1859, the Hon the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint each of the undermentioned Officers to exercise the powers vested in a Mag of Police by the said Act :—

Mr A C Trevor, first class Mag, Nassick.
Mr F L Charles do do
Mr H R Cooke do do
Mr P Jacob do do

Messrs Trevor, Charles, Cook, and Jacob are also invested with powers under Act IX of 1860 in the Na sick District.

Rao Saheb Kondajee Malhor, Mamlutdar of Baglan, and Rao Saheb Yeshwuntrao Trimbuck, Mamlutdar of Chandore, in the Nassick District, are appointed to be Mags of the second class, under Sec 37 of Act X of 1872.

Asum Atmar m Samvaldas Abu, Actg Head Moonshi of Ghatki, in the Shikarpur District, is appointed to be a Mag of the third class, under Sec 37 of Act X of 1872.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr Balkrishna Deorao is reappointed to act as Depy Collr of Nassick during Mr Nana Morojee's absence, or until further orders.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following promotion and appointments in the Rev Survey Dept, Northern Division :—

Mr R B Pitt, at present employed in the Berar Survey, to act as Asst Settlement Officer in the place of Mr. Grant, from 1st Nov 1873 ; Mr Fletcher continuing temporarily in the office till that date.

Mr T LeMesurier, late of the Sind Survey, to be an Asst Supt, on probation.

Mr F W Francis to be Probationary Asst Supt of Survey.

Mr G W Elliot, C S, having returned to the Presidency on the 10th inst, the unexpired portion of the furlough for three years, granted to him from the 16th Feby 1871, is cancelled.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg Maj W E Cates assumed charge of the substantive pro tem duties of the Civil Surg at Kulladghee from 20th July 1873, inclusive, and w l continue to perform them until relieved.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr J R Arthur, C S, has been allowed by H M's Principal Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for six months, on sick certificate.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr A G L Raitt, Asst Engr, third grade, is promoted to the second grade of Asst Engrs, with effect from the 1st Aug 1873.

Capt C S Sturt received charge of the Office of the Supt of Public Works Rajkote Division, from Capt W H Yates, at noon of the 23rd Aug 1873.

Lt W Osborn, R E, receiv d charge of the Office of the Ex Engr, Jacobabad, from Mr J Yate, on the forenoon of the 2nd Sept 1873.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT (IRRIGATION BRANCH.)

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Lt John Keily to act as Ex Engr, Fuzalpur Division.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr H P Jacob resumed charge of his duties as Head Master of the Poona High School on the 10th inst before office hours.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Christopher Lynch, Esq, to be a Member of the Burial Board in connection with the Sewree Cemetery, vice Mr A Dobs, deceased.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

The late Mr E A Francis, Asst Supt, Rev Survey, was in special charge of the Railway Demarcation Survey from 18th July to 29th Aug 1873.

Mr R Pitt, Asst Supt, Poona and Nassick Survey, received charge of the above Office on the 4th inst.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail. closes.	After-packet.
United Kingdom	Sept. 19 ...	3-30 P.M. ...	4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 22 ...	11 A.M. ...	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee..	,, 16 ...	11 A.M. ...	12 A.M.
Australian	,, 20 ...	4-30 P.M. ...	No after packet.
China	,, 22 ...	4-30 P.M. ...	4-30 P.M.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.....	,, 26 ...	3-30 P.M. ...	4-30 P.M.
Zanzibar	,, 26 ...	3-30 P.M. ...	4-30 P.M.

CHINA MAILS.

The China Mail Steamers, for the second half of the current year, will leave Bombay as follows :—

	4 P.M.		
Monday	Sept. 22	Tuesday	Dec. 2
Tuesday	Oct. 7	,, ...	,, 16
,, ...	,, 21	,, ...	,, 30
,, ...	Nov. 18	,, ...	Jan. 13
,, ...	,, 4		

Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the respective days.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Dates of departure from Bombay of the Australian Mail Steamers for the remaining months of the present year :—

Saturday ..... Sept. 20 Saturday ..... Nov. 15
Monday ..... Oct. 13 ,, ... Dec. 13

MAURITIUS MAILS.

Mails from Bombay to Mauritius and Reunion will be despatched as noted below :—

Regular dates.		*Supplemental dates.*	
Friday	Sept. 26	Monday	Oct. 6
Monday	Oct. 27	,, ...	Nov. 3
,, ...	Nov. 24	,, ...	Dec. 1
,, ...	Dec. 22	,, ...	,, 19

POSTAGE ON LETTERS FOR ZANZIBAR.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters for Zanzibar forwarded via Bombay to Aden by the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company, and thence by the B. I. S. N. Company's Vessels, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

2. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

3. Letters forwarded by this route and by the continuation of the line to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope, will also be subject to an increase from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

4. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

5. Letters forwarded by this route can be registered only for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, the registration fee being 4 annas per ounce.

Mails will be despatched as under :—

Friday ..... Sept. 26 Monday ..... Nov. 24
Monday ..... Oct. 27

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

22nd Sept. 1873.	*21th Oct. 1873.	1st Dec. 1873.
*26th ,, ,,	27th ,, ,,	*5th ,, ,,
29th ,, ,,	31st ,, ,,	18th ,, ,,
3rd Oct. ,,	3rd Nov. ,,	19th ,, ,,
6th ,, ,,	*7th ,, ,,	15th ,, ,,
*12th ,, ,,	10th ,, ,,	*19th ,, ,,
13th ,, ,,	14th ,, ,,	22nd ,, ,,
17th ,, ,,	17th ,, ,,	26th ,, ,,
*20th ,, ,,	*21st ,, ,,	29th ,, ,,
	24th ,, ,,	
	28th ,, ,,	

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 11th June and will continue so until further notice :—

MAILS.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kamptee, Egutpoora, Nassick, Munmar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum ; and those from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhosawul to Nagpore.....	8 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Bhosawul only..	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednagur and Scroor	11-30 A.M.	12 NOON.	11-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, Deccan, and S. M. Country, ...	7-30 A.M.	8 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch.....	4 A.M.	6 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous days.
For ditto in Southern Concan, viz., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Ratnagherry	6 A.M.	.....	5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

LETTERS.—There are six deliveries in Bombay every day ; at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 11-30 A.M., 12-30 P.M., 2 P.M., and 5 P.M. The inland post goes out at 8 A.M., for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar Central Provinces, Punjaub, N. W. Provinces, and Bengal, and all post towns on the north-east line of the G. I. P. Railway; for Poona, Southern Maratha Country, and Madras Presidency at 11-30 A.M.; and for Scinde, Kattywar, and Cutch at 4 A.M.; for the South Eastern line as far as Poona, 7-30 A.M. The Overland Mail for England is despatched every Friday evening at 5 o'clock, and closes at 3-30 o'clock. Late packets are received, on payment of extra portage, up till 4-30 P.M. at Apollo Bunder. Postage on inland letters not exceeding ½ tolah ½ anna, 1 tolah 1 anna, 1½ tolah 2 annas, 2 tolahs 2 annas ; on foreign letters not exceeding ½ ounce via Brindisi 8 annas, 1 ounce Re. 1 ; via Southampton not exceeding ½ ounce 6 annas, 1 ounce 12 annas.

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THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers :—

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Per Copy ..... ,, 0 4

OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE,

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

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With the Indian Edition there is a Supplement containing :—
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The Army

THE First Number of the New Series of the OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE is a considerable improvement on anything we have yet seen turned out in a similar shape. It contains 32 pages, and is replete with interesting information on Indian subjects of all kinds. At the price, *four annas*, the *Summary* is ridiculously cheap. Sixty-nine columns of closely printed reading matter all for a mere sixpence ! The fact is almost beyond belief ! By reason of its very marvellous cheapness in addition to a well-arranged and judiciously selected mass of intelligence there is a series of articles on the topics of the times, reproduced from the daily editions of the *Bombay Gazette*. On the whole, or taking it all in all, the *Overland Summary*, published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, is about the best, if it is not the best, we have seen ; and people desirous of keeping their friends in the mother-country well-informed of all that is transpiring in this far-off land would be guilty of an unpardonable sin of omission if they neglected forwarding by each Mail copies of the really excellent publication we have been noticing.—*Sindian.*

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. TEACHER & Co.'s, or Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Saturdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

NOTICE.

THE AIDE-DE-CAMP IN WAITING is commanded by HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR to notify to those LADIES and GENTLEMEN who have already received invitations to a BALL at Government House, Gunnesh Khind, on TUESDAY, the 30th of September, that the BALL will now TAKE PLACE on THURSDAY, the 25th September, instead of TUESDAY, the 30th.

By Order,
J. P. E. JERVOISE, Captain,
Aide-de-Camp in Waiting.

Government House, Gunnesh Khind,
17th September 1873.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTH.

CUMMING—July 24th, at Sattara, Mrs. Anthony Cumming, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

CRAWLEY-BOEVEY—PHAYRE—September 16th, at Baroda, by the Rev. A. G. Cane and the Rev. W. Jones, A. W. Craw

Lieut. (Brevet Captain) Frederick Alexander Darley Dated 28th February, 1873.
Lieut. John Tulloch Whish. Dated 12th March, 1873.
Lieut. (Brevet Captain) Henry Stephen Hutchinson. Dated 25th March, 1873.
Lieut. Henry Lees Smith. Dated 1st April, 1873.
Lieut. George Thomas Maitland. Dated 9th April, 1873.
Lieut. Charles Alfred Carthew. Dated 16th April, 1873
Lieut. (Brevet Captain) Frederick Alexander Wilson Dated 23rd April, 1873.

The promotion to the rank of Captain by Brevet of Captain J. E. P. Mosley, in the Gazette of 10th June, 1873, is cancelled.

BENGAL ARMY, CAVALRY.

Major (Brevet Lieut. Col.) George Archibald Galloway to be Lieut. Col. Dated 31st Dec., 1872.

GENERAL LIST OF CAVALRY OFFICERS.

To be Captains.

Lieut. (Brevet Capt.) John Baillie Ballantyne Dickson. Dated 31st Dec., 1872.

Lieut. (Brevet Capt.) Major Henry Court. Dated 31st Dec. 1872.

Lieut. (Brevet Capt.) William Walters Biscoe. Dated 31st Dec., 1872.

Lieut. (Brevet Capt.) Frederic Wood MacMullen. Dated 12th Feb., 1873.

Lieut. (Brevet Capt.) Henry Arthur ..... Dated 17th Feb., 1873.

INFANTRY.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major Henry St. George Tucker. Dated 1st March 1873.
Major Henry Alfred Rooke. Dated 20th April, 1873.

Late 12th Native Infantry

Capt. William Christopher Chowne to be Major. Dated 20th April, 1873.

Late 26th Native Infantry.

Capt. Henry Russell Winkle to be Major. Dated 1st March, 1873.

Late 37th Native Infantry.

Capt. (Brevet Major) Frederick Augustus Buckley to be Major. Dated 1st March, 1873.

Late 40th Native Infantry.

Capt. Edwin Venour to be Major. Dated 20th April 1873.

Late 54th Native Infantry.

Capt. John Goodeve Barlow to be Major. Dated 1st March, 1873.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major John Woodcock. Dated 1st March, 1873
Major George Bligh Bowen. Dated 17th March, 1873.
Major Patrick Plunkett Leslie Stafford. Dated 20th March, 1873.

To be Major.

Capt. Archibald Acheson Johnson. Dated 14th March, 1873.

To be Captain.

Lieut. Thomas William Sandes. Dated 4th March 1873.

MADRAS ARMY.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major Charles Annesley Benson. Dated 29th September, 1872.
Major Charles James Richards. Dated 13th April, 1873.

Late 36th Native Infantry.

Capt (Brevet Major) Alexander Gordon Duff to be Major, Dated 29th Sept. 1872.

Late 45th Native Infantry.

Capt George William Cox to be Major. Dated 29th September, 1872.

GENERAL LIST OF INFANTRY OFFICERS.

To be Captains.

Lieut (Brevet Capt) Samuel Lawrence Bagshawe. Dated 29th Sept, 1872.
Lieut (Brevet Capt) Evelyn Moore. Dated 29th Sept 1872.
Lieut (Brevet Capt) Godlieb James VanSomeren. Dated 13th Nov, 1872.
Lieut (Brevet Capt) Robert Graham Briggs. Dated 1st April, 1873.
Lieut (Brevet Capt) Alfred Anderson. Dated 8th April 1873.
Lieut (Brevet Capt) Thomas Edward Thorpe. Dated 13th April 1873.
Lieut (Brevet Capt) Chauncey Curtois. Dated 13th April, 1873.
Lieut (Brevet Capt) Robert Wilson. Dated 13th April 1873.
Lieut (Brevet Capt) Hugh William Bairnsfather. Dated 13th April, 1873.
Lieut (Brevet Capt) Arthur W. Leslie Anderson. Dated 13th April, 1873.
Lieut (Brevet Capt) Robert Francis Taylor. Dated 13th April, 1873.
Lieut (Brevet Capt) Robert Colvin Hutchinson. Dated 13th April, 1873.
Lieut (Brevet Capt) Henry H. Gordon Hands. Dated 13th April 1873.
Lieut (Brevet Capt) James G. R. Douglas Macneill Dated 13th April, 1873.
Lieut (Brevet Capt) Henry Andrew Allen Prior. Dated 13th April, 1873.

ALTERATIONS OF RANK.

To take rank as follows :—

INFANTRY.

Lieut-Col Macfarlane Norris from 9th Sept. 1871.
Lieut-Col Sussex William Lennox from 18th April, 1872
Late 1st European Regiment.
Major Jackson Musgratt Williams to rank from 9th Sept, 1871.

Late 17th Native Infantry.

Major (now Lieut-Col) Robert Arthur Walter Charles Stuart to rank from 9th Sept, 1871.

Late 32nd Native Infantry.

Capt William Sternhouse to rank from 9th Sept, 1871.

Late 38th Native Infantry.

Major (now Lieut-Col) Charles James Richards to rank from 9th Sept, 1871.

Late 45th Native Infantry.

Major (now Lieut-Col) Charles Annesley Benson to rank from 9th Sept, 1871.

Late 49th Native Infantry.

Capt George Henville Cherry (deceased) to rank from 9th Sept, 1871.

GENERAL LIST OF INFANTRY OFFICERS.

To rank as follows :—

Capt Richard Peter Blake from 9th Sept, 1871.
Capt Frederick Smalley from 9th Sept, 1871.
Capt George Godfrey from 9th Sept, 1871
Capt Francis H. Winterbotham from 9th Sept, 1871.
Capt Charles Robert Bradstreet from 13th Sept, 1871.
Capt Robert Emilius Cox from 23rd Oct, 1871.
Capt Reginald Temple Chapman from 3rd Nov, 1871.
Capt Hugh Robert Ogilvie from 7th Nov, 1871.
Capt Henry Richard Shelley from 7th Dec, 1871.
Capt George Edward Weston from 23rd March 1872.
Capt William Henry St. A. Wilton from 13th April, 1872.
Capt John Edward Francis Strettell from 13th June, 1872.
Capt Stewart William McIver from 22nd July, 1872.
Capt Charles Hare Trotman from 29th Sept 1872.
Capt Arthur Charles Mottet from 29th Sept, 1872.
Capt John Salmon Blaxland from 29th Sept, 1872.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major Mossom Boyd. Dated 3rd April, 1873.

To be Majors

Capt Arundel Thomas Spens. Dated 20th March, 1873.
Capt Charles John Anderson. Dated 20th May, 1873.

To be Captain.

Lieut Stephen Babington. Dated 27th April, 1873.

BOMBAY ARMY.

Late 3rd Light Cavalry.

Lieut (Brevet Captain) Albert Purcell Currie to be Capt. Dated 6th September, 1871.

INFANTRY.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major Sir John Louis, Bart. Dated 5th February, 1873.
Major Francis Shrubb Iredell. Dated 31st March, 1873.

The name of the undermentioned Officers should be as follows, and not as stated in the Gazettes named :—

London Gazettes, 3rd June, 1862, and 4th March, 1864—James Rutherfurd, Bombay Infantry.
London Gazette, 23rd June, 1868—Andrew Muskett Blomfield, Bombay Infantry.
London Gazette, 22nd July, 1870—Roberts William Elton, Bengal Infantry.
London Gazette, 22nd July, 1870—E. E. Grigg, Bengal Infantry.
London Gazette, 22nd July, 1870—M. H. Nicolson, Bombay Infantry.
London Gazette, 22nd July, 1870—James Rutherfurd, Bombay Infantry.
London Gazette, 22nd July, 1870—Edmund Scopoli Walcott, Bombay Infantry.
London Gazette, 10th February, 1871—Edmond John Lemoyne Twynam, Bengal Staff Corps.
London Gazette, 10th February, 1871—C. C. Yates Butler, Bombay Staff Corps.
London Gazette, 10th February, 1871—Edward Hartley Raynsford Largley, Bombay Staff Corps.
London Gazette, 18th August, 1871—Arthur Chichester William Crookshank (Brevet).
London Gazette, 29th August, 1871—Charles Maxwell Kyrce, Bombay Staff Corps.
London Gazette, 14th November, 1871—John Malone Sexton, Bombay Staff Corps.
London Gazette, 1st December, 1871—George Cadogan Thomas, Bengal Staff Corps.
London Gazette, 15th March, 1872—Charles Owens, Bengal Commissariat.
London Gazette, 9th April, 1872—Edmond John Lemoyne Twynam, Bengal Staff Corps.
London Gazette, 25th June, 1872—Saville Marriott Pelly, Bombay Infantry.
London Gazette, 16th July, 1872—Charles Brodie Forman Penny, Royal Engineers.
London Gazette, 23rd August, 1872—James Burn, Bengal Staff Corps.
London Gazette, 23rd August, 1872—A. K. Comber, Bengal Staff Corps.
London Gazette, 23rd August, 1872—F. A. Dickins, Bengal Staff Corps.
London Gazette, 23rd August, 1872—Henry Haversham Godwin-Austen, Bengal Staff Corps.
London Gazette, 23rd August, 1872—G. R. Frederick Bardin, Madras Staff Corps.
London Gazette, 23rd August 1872—James Hale Warden, Madras Staff Corps.
London Gazette, 23rd August, 1872—Jonathan Augustus Spry Faulkner (Brevet).
London Gazette, 23rd August 1872—Evelyn Swinton Skinner (Brevet).
London Gazette, 17th January, 1873—Henry Arthur Fletcher (Brevet.)

The dates of the undermentioned Commissions should be as follows, and not as stated in the Gazettes named :—

London Gazette, 9th February, 1871—Colonel L. Tripe, Madras Infantry, 29th August, 1870.
London Gazette, 25th August, 1871—Surgeon-Major James Bain, 20th March, 1871.
London Gazette, 19th December, 1871—Lieutenant A. J. Garrett, Bengal Staff Corps, 28th October, 1868.
London Gazette, 9th April, 1872—Lieutenant-Colonel S. G. Vander Gucht, Bengal Staff Corps, 24th September, 1871.
London Gazette, 23rd August, 1872—Major H. A. Justice, Madras Staff Corps, 16th December, 1871.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF THE 29TH AUGUST.

EARLY yesterday morning, the P. & O. Company's steam-ship Mooltan, Commander J. C. Almond, arrived in harbour, with the English mails of the 29th August on board. She left Suez on the 5th ult. and Aden on the 11th instant. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr. A. Watson Mylne.
Mr. A. C. French.
Col. and Mrs. Lowther and infant.
Mr. and Mrs. Blaikie.
Mr. M. Jennings.
Mr. H. Burford.
Mr. W. J. George.
Mr. H. R. Morgan.
Mrs. O'Dwyer and child.
Mr. and Mrs. Kinder and 2 infants and 1 child.
Mr. Bagote Parsard.
Mr. Nedhec.
Mr. East.
Mr. M. Moore.
Mr. Reid's ayah.
Mrs. Stobart's ayah.
Mrs. Birkett.

FROM ANCONA—Mr. Lang.

FROM BRINDISI.

Major Harrison.
Mr. and Mrs. Cotgrave.
Rev. A. S. Onslow.
Mr. H. S. Cox.
Major Caldecott.
Mr. Foote.
Mr. Gover.
Mr. J. H. Herbert.
Mr. F. R. Hogg.
Mr. Jellicoe.
Mr. Glen.

FROM SUEZ.

Mr. M. Masters.
Mr. Skr. Calloo Sanoola.

FROM ADEN.

Mr. McGibbons and infant.
Miss Kay.
Mr. Saleh Juckee and 2 friends.
Troops of H.M.'s 2nd Grenadier Regiment N.I., 7 Privates, 1 woman and child.

POLITICAL LETTER.

LONDON, 29TH AUGUST.

IT is my good fortune to be able to send you by this mail an early copy of the *Moral and Material Progress of India* Report for the year 1871 72. The appearance of this report has been looked for with a good deal of curiosity, as it was known that the task of editing it had been entrusted to Mr. Clements Markham—who has the art of clothing with flesh and blood the dry bones of official records—and as on more than one occasion Mr. Grant Duff had referred to the statement prepared by Mr. Markham as containing abundant evidence to justify his own sanguine view of the condition and prospects of India under British Government. Nor do the form and substance of the report now disappoint expectation. In all respects the *Moral and Material Statement* for 1871-72 is an immense improvement on the statements of former years. The plan on which it is arranged is quite new. In former years it was considered sufficient at the India Office to comply with the provisions of the Act of Parliament requiring the presentation of a statement of this kind by preparing summaries of the administration reports of the various presidencies and stitching them together in a Blue Book. The sittings of the Finance Committee and the speeches of Mr. Fawcett have, however, put the authorities at the India Office on their mettle, and Mr. Markham's statement is the most skilfully written and most elaborate defence of the whole system of administration in India that has been set before English readers since the publication of Stuart Mill's celebrated apology for the rule of the East India Company. "It has been thought," says Mr. Markham, in his preface, "that the most useful form that such a document can take is one by which an inquirer may obtain, by the perusal of one section, a general but correct knowledge of what has taken place during the year under review, in connexion with any subject in which he may be interested. A knowledge is required, not so much of the general proceedings of the different local Governments, as of the progress that has been made throughout British India in improving the condition of the people, and in providing for their moral and material wants. In commencing a new series, it has been found necessary, in treating of subjects, such as land revenue, irrigation, and some others, to give a concise account of the previous history of administrative measures connected with them, so that, during the perusal of future statements similarly arranged, there may be ready means of reference to a fuller account of any measure or undertaking the yearly progress of which may be recorded. The present plan provides a place for every subject or section of a subject, and, so long as it is closely adhered to in future statements, the progress under any given head may be traced through the different years without any trouble. The whole subject of the moral and material progress and condition of India is arranged in fifteen sections, each treating of a department of administration which is complete in itself, and under one or other of these heads every measure and every event will naturally find its place." The scope of this State paper is therefore ambitious enough. It is not merely a compilation, but makes pretentions to the dignity of history; and, so far as I can judge, Mr. Markham has done his work thoroughly well, and has given us a scientific survey of the administrative work of recent years in India distinguished by accuracy, literary talent, and an impartiality such as one seldom finds in an official. The section on education is perhaps the best specimen of Mr. Markham's style; and I hope you will quote it in full, as it gives a connected and very interesting account of the advance of education in India from the publication of Sir C. Wood's despatch in 1854 to the present day. It is the best explanation of the Indian educational system, its principles and working, that has yet been published; and the eloquent concluding paragraphs on the general results of missionary teaching in India might have been written—probably they have been inspired—by Sir Bartle Frere. In future years it will be well to secure uniformity in the mode of giving the returns for the various provinces. This year, the statistics for Bengal are much more detailed than those for Bombay; in fact, the total amount of the educational grants in Bombay is nowhere mentioned. Slight blemishes of this sort are, however, easily corrected. You will be glad to observe that, in the educational section, Mr. Markham puts on record for the first time the valuable services rendered by Dr. Birdwood to Bombay and to science while he was Curator of your Museum and Secretary to the Agri-Horticultural Society. The Doctor's good work in India has hitherto been strangely and cruelly overlooked, and it is satisfactory to see this tardy reparation at last made to him. In a paragraph of the section on Agriculture, Dr. Birdwood's labours in establishing the Victoria Gardens and Museum are also spoken of with high appreciation. "The Bombay Society," says Mr. Markham, "was resuscitated, through the exertions of Dr. Birdwood, in 1859. When he became its honorary secretary it had only 230 members, and an income from all sources of 500*l.* a year; when he left, in 1868, the members numbered 153, with a fixed income of 1,235*l.*, besides special subscriptions. Dr. Birdwood's great work was, the establishment of the Victoria Gardens and Museum at Bombay, including a complete botanical garden. The botanical garden was composed of exotic plants first introduced by Dr. Birdwood; of naturalized exotics, such as the cocoanut, jowaree, tobacco, and many other plants; and of indigenous plants. A sum amounting to 36,000*l.* was raised by public subscription entirely through Dr. Birdwood's exertions for the laying out and decoration of the Victoria Gardens. It is much to be regretted that, after Dr. Birdwood left India, the botanical garden should have been destroyed, and that the Society should not have published a single report. Dr. Birdwood had arranged, before his departure, that the Municipality should pay all the garden expenses, the Society merely undertaking the management, so that the Society now has ample means to devote to agricultural experiments. The Government grant of £300 should certainly be continued, but Government should insist on getting something in return. This would be secured by the appointment of an efficient secretary." Several other Bombay men get honourable mention in Mr. Markham's report. Mr. James Taylor is mentioned as "the distinguished Secretary to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce." In the archæological section we read —"It is proposed to appoint Mr. James Burgess, an eminent antiquary, to the superintendence of the Archæological Survey of the Bombay Presidency. He has already drawn up a memorandum on the architectural and archæological remains in the Bombay Presidency and in the territory of the Nizam." Again, in speaking of the efforts made to replace the oil colour copies of frescoes in Ajunta Caves, destroyed in the fire at the Crystal Palace, Mr. Markham says—"Mr. Griffiths, the Decorative Artist in the School of Art of Bombay, who is an artist of no ordinary merit, was deputed to report upon the state of the frescoes. He found the paintings in a most deplorable condition, wantonly defaced and hacked, with water percolating through the rock, and converting them into black unintelligible masses. Yet there are many fragments worthy of being copied, which, in a few years, will be entirely obliterated. Mr. Griffiths formed a high estimate of their value, and says, 'These old Buddhist artists were keenly alive to the pleasures derived from, and thoroughly understood the principle of decorative art, in its highest and noblest sense.' " In the "military" section a full explanation, accompanied by a special map, is given of Colonel Jervois's proposals for completing the harbour defences of Bombay at a cost of a million sterling.

As I have just spoken of one of the special maps given with the *statement*, I may add here that Mr. Markham has had the happy idea of illustrating various subjects by the use of beautifully executed maps. Thus, "a forest map of India shows the reserved and unreserved forests and the plantations, as well as the localities where the principal timber trees go. One map, to illustrate the irrigation section, is tinted so as to show the amount of rainfall over the various zones, and the irrigation works themselves are shown on three maps on a larger scale. The map showing communications gives the lines of railway and electric telegraph, the different harbours and the lighthouses. Another map gives the political boundaries of native and border states, and another shows the distribution of troops. Plans showing Kurrachee harbour, the Paumben passage, and Calcutta and Bombay harbour defences are also given. The Trigonometrical and the Geological Surveys of India are also illustrated." These maps, prepared by Mr. Trelawney Saunders, of the India Office, are simply invaluable to the student of Indian blue-books. I have written at great length about this *Statement* because it is, to my thinking, an honest attempt to make the English public familiar with the achievements of a Government which has, no doubt, been a good deal maligned. I do not deny that there is visible here and there, as might have been expected, a desire to conceal administrative failures or to speak of them with a gentleness that they do not deserve. As an instance, take the way in which the disgraceful waste of public money on barracks is glossed over in the military section. Nor will the following curt reference to Bombay municipal affairs be considered satisfactory by those who are acquainted with the facts of the municipal collapse of 1871:—"In the town of Bombay there was to be a general revision of the assessment in 1872, which has not been made since 1866. The expenditure was £329,760 for 1871, being an excess over the receipts, and the means of meeting it, and of restoring what was due to the sinking fund for repayment of loans, were supplied by a loan of £150,000." By the way, how is it that in the section on administration and legislation, from which this misleading paragraph is quoted, not the slightest notice is taken of the departure of Mr. Fitzjames Stephen from India and the introduction of the new Indian Evidence Act? This is the only important omission I have remarked; and the *Statement* is on the whole a very satisfactory record of work done, though, as I have said, Mr. Markham has the natural tendency of an official to put "our failures" conveniently out of sight before submitting the administration of India to the public gaze.

Of the fresh Ministerial changes talked about this week the only one that seems to be certain is the retirement of Mr. Monsell to make room for Mr. Ayrton in a post worthy of his administrative ability. I have so often spoken well of Mr. Ayrton when everyone else abused him that I have taken special pleasure this week in reading the compliments paid him by the *Times*. That journal has all at once made the discovery that Mr. Ayrton is much too able a man to be left to fill the sinecure office of Judge Advocate-General, and that his vigorous hand is sorely wanted at the Post Office to restore discipline in a department demoralized by the careless good nature of Mr. Monsell. The *Times* also intimates that the India Office is likely soon to want a new chief, owing to the retirement of the Duke of Argyll, and it nominates Mr. Lowe for the Indian Secretaryship. The Duke is very much disliked at the India Office on account of his ungenial manner and his utter distaste for Indian politics; but the Councillors and secretaries would probably feel it was out of the frying pan into the fire with them if Mr. Lowe were to take the Duke's place. There is this to be said in Mr. Lowe's favour, that he is sound on the land question. In his disputes with Mr. Mill he showed that he has some respect for the rights of private property, and does not believe in the doctrine of the "unearned increment," and I don't think he would favour the policy of putting the whole burden of taxation on the proprietors and cultivators of the land in India. But there is no man in the Government so well qualified as Mr. Ayrton to be Secretary of State for India; and one would like to see him at the India Office, if only in order that he might take a little of the conceit out of those Indian Civilians who fancy themselves the only salt of the earth. I am afraid, however, that Mr. Ayrton will not attain Cabinet rank yet a while. The *Times* cynically advises Mr. Gladstone to take Mr. Bouverie as Home Secretary when Mr. Lowe has been shifted to the Home Office, on the ground that it is no longer part of his policy to conciliate the Roman Catholics and that, therefore, he can afford to take as his colleague a man who hates the Ultramontanes. But the accession of Mr. Bouverie, who is a mere Parliamentary free-lance, could not—that of Mr. Fawcett undoubtedly would—strengthen the Ministry. Mr. Fawcett has principles, and it is principles that the Ministry wants. Mr. Gladstone, his friends say, has some wonderful plan of action for next session, but he seems rather to be feeling about for suggestions than to have a fixed policy of his own. The *Daily Telegraph* the other day hinted that the Premier would go in for the popular measure of abolishing the Income-Tax; but Mr. Gladstone has too much statesmanship and too high a sense of honour in him to have recourse to such an unjust expedient for propitiating popular discontent, and if he were to propose such a change, it is more than doubtful if he would carry the best men of the Liberal party or even his own colleagues with him. The Ministry, in fact, seems to be altogether without a plan, and Mr. Bright is not in these days the man to help Mr. Gladstone to frame one.

At last it is announced that the Government has determined to act vigorously against the Ashantees, and that Sir Garnet Wolseley, who goes out to Cape Coast Castle next week, will lead an expedition up-country to destroy Coomassie, the Ashantee King's capital. We have thus followed, somewhat tardily, the example set by the Dutch in resolving to make an end of the power of the Sultan of Acheen; and it is not a little remarkable that the recent exchange of territory between England and Holland has plunged both countries into inglorious little wars. The policy of our Foreign Office in agreeing to sell to the Dutch the right of controlling the navigation between India and China in exchange for some valueless territory in Western Africa, has already been strongly condemned by so high an authority as Admiral Sherard Osborn; and it will certainly be made the subject of debate next Session. Criticism of course is silent until the Ashantees are subdued; but this scrape in which our Ministry has carelessly landed us does not raise the credit of the administration with the English people.

There is nothing more interesting in the papers this week than the excellent letters from the *Times* French correspondent, describing the pilgrimages to La Salette. The correspondent is somewhat carried away by the enthusiasm of the moment when he compares the Bishop of Grenoble preaching to the pilgrims to Peter the Hermit. Fanaticism has not yet carried away the multitudes as it did in the time of the Crusades; but ignorance and superstition are still rampant in France; and of late years they have combined with the humiliation caused by national disasters, and the feeling of despair that comes over the minds of most men as they contemplate the force of brute materialism in this age, and the powerlessness of virtue, courage, honour, and intellect to contend against the overpowering influence of wealth, to stimulate in the French nation that longing for the intervention of some higher power to regenerate society, which, when it is felt earnestly by masses of men acting in unison, accomplishes without a miracle the revolution it aims at. The powers of this world, princes, statesmen, and soldiers, have not yet openly countenanced the pilgrimages; but there can be no doubt that the political parties which have need of the priest to aid their designs are quietly encouraging an agitation which they will soon find themselves unable to control. Already, the newspapers devoted to the Pope in Rome exult with a ferocious and even fiendish joy over the coming triumph of their friends in France and Spain and the consequent destruction of the unity of Italy: and Victor Emmanuel thinks the state of things so grave that he has gone to Berlin to concert measures of defence with Prince Bismarck against the common enemy.

The fact that the English iron trade has been completely driven out of the American market this year ought to serve as a warning to those self-complacent Manchester merchants, who say that it does not matter to them what Russia does in Central Asia, as Manchester goods will always force their way into the market in spite of heavy duties. The notion that Free Trade is true, and must prevail everywhere against protection, is no more true than that Free Thought is sure in the end to hold its own against Persecution. Let the Persecution only be harsh enough, and carried out relentingly to the bitter end, and intolerance must triumph. So, in commerce, it is only necessary that protective duties should be heavy enough and maintained with unflinching rigour to kill competition and develope a flourishing native trade.

J. M. M.

NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, 17TH SEPTEMBER.

ABOUT 5 P.M. yesterday there was no little stir in the usually still "camp" of Baroda. Carriages many were in the compound attached to the Protestant Church here, and dozens of curious natives were watching outside anxious to witness the marriage of the Resident's daughter to Mr. Crawley-Boevey, Assistant Resident. Of course, civil and military officials were present, and there was also a sprinkling of the fair sex, as modern chroniclers say. The Gaekwar, too, was amongst those present, and in short drove to church with Colonel Phayre, their escorts uniting and forming a *cortege* that seemed quite magnificent to Baroda sight-seers. In fact, all went merry as a marriage bell. I may mention that two B. B & C. I. Railway policemen were that same morning deservedly sentenced, one to a year's and his comrade to a month's imprisonment, for assaulting and preferring a false charge against some native servant of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company.

Mrs. and Mr. Boevey, the happy pair, start immediately on their bridal tour, carrying with them our best wishes.

THE ELPHINSTONE DOCK CHANNEL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The channel which is to connect the Elphinstone docks with the deep water in the harbour appears to be the stumbling-block which prevents Government from deciding on the construction of the docks; it has also for some years past been a bone of contention among engineers as to whether it could be kept open or not.

As it is just possible that the following suggestion may be a practical one, I give it for what it is worth.

It appears from all the voluminous correspondence and minuting that has passed, that it is the mud of the bottom of the harbour, which is ever moving with the tides, and particularly with the ebb tide, which is more felt in this part of the harbour than elsewhere, that is most to be feared in the effort in filling up the channel.

This moving mud would naturally slip down into the channel in large quantities, and it would (if solid enough to prevent a vessels going through it) have to be dredged out, and would of course be a great source of expense, and might prevent the docks from being a paying work.

If at the time the channel was cut a wall was also built on each side of the channel reaching up six feet above the mud and following the slope of the bottom of the harbour so that it would nowhere be unnecessarily high, the wall would prevent the mud from slipping into the channel, and I fancy there would be very little chance of the mud accumulating on the north side of the wall (in the same way that sand is heaped up against a wall by the continuous action of wind) until it reaches the top, and then as it were begin to pour over into the channel; but if it did, the raising of the north wall two or three feet higher would prevent the mud from getting over it.

The only agency that would then be at work to lessen the depth of the channel would be the mud that is held in suspense in the moving water of the ebb tide; but the quantity that could be deposited in the channel would be so small that twenty years would most probably elapse before any dredging had to be done, and the cost would be trifling.

It will remain for the engineers to calculate whether the interest of the money spent on the proposed wall would not be much less than the annual cost of dredging out a channel.

The eminent engineers of Bombay must surely be able to speak from experience of the good effects such a wall would produce; for there must be similar works erected in other parts of the world. The wooden wall or dams placed on each side of the entrances to canals, docks, or launching slips on the Clyde to prevent them from silting up with the mud carried along by the tides or the wash of steamers, and the wooden groins run out at right angles with the shore on the sea coast near Brighton, are on a small scale the description of work I refer to.

I am aware that such a wall would offer a considerable resistance to the ebb tide, particularly during the latter half of the ebb, but the shipping *in the channel* would be protected from the influence of the tide; and if the wall was carried out in a southerly direction at an angle of about 45 degrees with the ebb tide, it would tend to make the current run in that direction, when it would spend itself in the harbour, and would in all probability prevent the deposit or silting up of the mud on the north side of the wall already spoken of.

Besides this the resistance that the wall would offer to the tide would decrease as the water deepened towards the end, and no eddies would be created.

EXPERIENTIA DOCET.

17th September.

CRITICISMS UPON SOME LONDON ASSURANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The severely correct style of a "Bombay Director of a London Assurance Company" is commendable; the only reason why he should have said nothing seems to me to be that he had nothing to say; the rates of the Positive have been weighed in the balance and average 6½ per cent. on the sum assured, an ample enough rate to cover Indian risks, and as they have the advantage of terminating in 5 or 30 years at the option of the assurant, the public will not fail to see the benefit they would have over the old system of assurance. The London Director is fair and calm in all he says, but he surely does not intend to set up *his* opinion, the opinion of a private individual, against that of a gentleman who had every opportunity of knowing he was stating the truth—and who it is needless to say would not descend to state any thing but the truth. This is not a great bit of the opposition; they must try something better than this to convince the people their salvation lies in high rates and no surrender value! It was rather a good idea to bring this heavy card to the front, but the *ipse dixit* of each Director, given individually and collectively, will not convince the least intelligent that it is better to pay high premiums during their whole lifetime than moderate rates for a limited number of years, or that it is better to join a company which gives no surrender value for good money spent,—that grabs all the moment the assured fails to meet his engagements,—than to join one that secures to the assured each premium paid by giving him a paid-up policy for it; that it is better to be hedged round with restrictions than to be free of them. My old style Director, this kind of thing won't do, for if the Positive were to sink into oblivion to-morrow other companies offering the same privileges would step into its place. The soundness of its principles have not been in the least disturbed by all that has been said against them; the hope therefore of beating down so many good things by interested parties has entirely failed, and will always fail so long as men of sense retain with sufficient capability to judge between the health-giving properties of sound apples and rotten ones.

DEFENSOR.

POONA RACES—1873.

OUR correspondent at Poona informed us last night by telegram that yesterday's racing was remarkably poor, although the weather and the number of spectators were as favourable as they were on the first day of the races. The Poona Sweepstakes fell an easy prey to Merrylegs; the second place in the race was secured by Chieftain. In the Desert Stakes, Moosa showed first and Light Dragoon second.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, 16TH SEPTEMBER.

THE race meeting commenced this afternoon with as fine weather as could be desired. There has been no rain in Poona for several days, and this afternoon the weather was more brilliant than usual, a fresh cool breeze tempering the heat of the sun. His Excellency the Governor was present (and seemed, by the way, to take a good deal of interest in the horses and their performances), the grand stand was well filled, and the course for a considerable distance on both sides was lined with carriages from which a good view of the racing was to be had. The natives as usual made for themselves a holiday in order to see the races, and wandered about on the course in thousands. A native infantry band was present in the enclosure of the stewards' stand, and between the races contributed to the enlivenment of the proceedings. And speaking of enlivenment leads me to the reflection of how lively the scene is on the Poona course compared to the dull vista at Byculla. Instead of the sombre flats with their huts and haystacks one has here for a view a beautifully green and far-stretching common, gently undulating, with numerous gay equestrian parties of ladies and gentlemen. The crowd, too, wears a brighter appearance, being plentifully besprinkled with the soldiery in their new scarlet uniforms. The course, I believe, was in capital condition.

FIRST DAY, 16TH SEPTEMBER.

STEWARDS—W. H. Havelock, Esq.; Colonel James, C.B.; Major Probyn; Captain Covey, H. M.'s 68th; Captain Jones, H. M.'s 56th; Captain Currie, 1st Light Cavalry. Judge—Major Hills, R.E. Starter—Colonel Hume Henderson, Honorary Secretary.

1ST RACE.—The Criterion. Rs. 300 from the fund. For all Arabs, the property of officers of the Services or members of any Club. Weight for age raised 1 stone. Winners, once 5 lbs., twice 10 lbs., oftener 1 stone extra. 1¼ mile, with a sweepstakes of Rs. 75 for each horse declared to start.

	st. lbs.	
Captain Affleck's	g a h Royal Duke	11 3
Mr. A's	g a h LightDragoon	10 3
Mr. Jones's	b a h Moosa	10 3
Mr. Elliott'.....	1
W. Brewtey	2
Hackney	3

Even with only three horses at the post it was difficult to get a good start; it was not till after three false starts that the horses got away, Light Dragoon with a slight advantage. The horses were at first allowed to canter rather easily, but at the first post Moosa by a sudden spurt took the lead, and led the way as far as the second post, when Brewtey tried to regain the advantage he had lost. The result was a struggle between Moosa and Light Dragoon up the hill; this gave Mr. Elliot, who had been following easily some lengths behind, a better opportunity, and letting his horse have his own way on turning the corner he came beautifully to the front, and was loudly cheered for the way he came in winner in an easy canter. Time, half mile, one minute; mile, even time; distance, 3 min. 5 sec.

Major Stack was to have ridden Income Tax in this race, and that horse was, I believe, a hot favourite, but unfortunately he broke down three days ago in the fetlock joint.

2ND RACE.—The Arab Derby. Rs. 800 from the fund. For all maiden Arabs. Weight for age. Horses landed after 1st September 1872 allowed 4 lbs., with a sweepstakes of 15 G. M. for each horse declared to start. 1½ mile.

	st. lbs.	
Major Lindsay's	c a h Desert Born (Late Red Eagle)	8 8
Mr. Abdool Salim's	g a h Delawur	8 13
Aga Moochool Shah's	g a h Mozuffur	8 8
Mr. G. Richard's	b a h King Lear ...	8 13
Mirza Mahomed Beg's ..	b a h Kohilan	8 8
Colonel Douglas's	c a h Khiddut	8 3

Hackney 1
Mr. Rizzack... 2
W. Brewtey ... 3
Finch 4
Blackburn 0
Vinell 0

All the six horses started well in line, but almost as soon as they were off Colonel Douglas's horse tried to show the way and succeeded in getting two lengths' advantage, with Desert Born in the second place, and this order was kept till the second post was passed. Kohilan was then a lonely runner, and seemed practically out of the race, but the other three horses kept well up in a cluster. At the third post the bunch drew up, and Delawur made a gallant attempt, which got him the first place; but on rounding into the straight Desert Born showed so well that heavy odds were offered on him, and he came to the post an easy winner, pulling double, Rizzak struggling hard against fate; Mozuffur was a good third, but King Lear lagged far behind, and it was some time before the other two appeared. Time, half mile, 58 sec; mile, 1 min. 58 sec.; whole distance, 2-57.

3RD RACE.—The Deccan Stakes. Rs. 400 from the fund. For all Colonial and English horses, the property of officers of H. M.'s services or members of one of the Clubs. Weight for age and class raised 1 stone 7 lbs. Maidens allowed 7 lbs., and maidens of the day 10 lbs. 1½ mile G. R., with a sweepstakes of Rs. 75 for each horse declared to start.

	st. lbs.	
Mr. Jones ns.	g aus g Baronet	10 0
Mr. Gore's	b w g Slipstone ...	9 10
Mr. Elliot's	b aus m Satanella ...	10 10
Mr. A's	b aus m Lady Morris	10 10
Captain Wodehouse's	c aus f Darling	9 10

Major Probyn. 1
Mr. Maitland..2
.....3
AgaNassershah
Major Stack...0

At the start Darling jumped to the front, but was soon collared by Lady Morris, followed close by Slipstone, with the other two lying back; but as soon as this order had been got, Darling surprised all the spectators by getting out of the race and carrying his rider away in the direction of the bund! When the field were half way round, there was a capital race, and turning the corner Major Probyn's gallant Australian strode forward apparently without an effort to the first place, and led into the straight held hard, Slipstone came in a good second, but working hard, and within a few yards of the post Mr. Gillot most cleverly manœuvred his mare into the third place, which Lady Morris had apparently counted upon as her own—one of the neatest performances of the day.

4TH RACE.—The Colonial Derby. Rs. 800 from the fund For all maiden, English, Colonial and country-bred horses. Weight for age and class. Horses imported after 1st January 1873 allowed 4lbs., with a sweepstakes of 15 G. M. for each horse declared to start. 1¼ mile.

	st. lbs.	
Mr. A's'.....	b aus g Little John	9 9

W. O.

5TH RACE.—The Maiden Galloways. Rs. 400 from the fund. For all Maiden Arab galloways. Weight for age and inches. Horses landed after 1st September 1872 allowed 5lbs., with a starting stake of 5 G. M. for each galloway declared to start. 1¼ mile.

	st. lbs.	
Captain Dent's	b a g Saladin	8 13
Mr. R. K. Muthan's ...	b a g Cross Bee	9 2
Mr. Walter's	g a g Scindia	8 11
Mr. Pitt's	c a g Gendarme	8 11
Mr. Framjee's	b a g Shah Allum ...	8 13

Hackney 1
W. Brewtey ... 2
Finch 3
Brewtey 4
Ca sim..... 5

At the jump off Gendarme

HIGH COURT.—19TH SEPTEMBER.

[Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.]

LONG CAUSES.

489-72—Jefferson and Payne—Patel Jewa Kesoredas v The Secretary of State in Council—Mr G Pelle (Part heard).

850-70—Leathes, Crawford, and Boevey—Narayen Crushna Land v Ramrutton Sukharam—Dallas and Lynch (Part heard.)

563-70—Tyabjee and Sayani—Lalloobhoy Bapoobhoy v Mancooverbai, widow,—Henry, Cleveland, and Peile.

656-71—Prescot and Winter—The Colaba Company, Limited, v The Colaba Press Company—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen.

1081-67—K. Morojee—Ramchundra Wassoodew and another v Muthoora, wife of Bhoga Gowroo—Tyabjee and Sayani.

In the matter of the estate and effects of Caja Cazar de Gregorio, deceased, v Kirkar Ekelik Iskindrian and others—Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

In the matter of the estate and effects of Caja Cazar de Gregorio, deceased, v Adrian Shirdarogian and others—Manisty and Fletcher.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice GREEN.]

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

In the matter of the last will and testament of and codicil of Paulo Domingos, late of Bombay, Portuguese, deceased, Rimington, Hore, and Langley—Caitano de Mello, Peter Antonio Rowe, and David Lopes v Rosa Maria Domingos—Dallas and Lynch (part heard).

SHORT CAUSES.

332-73—Dr. Dallas (for a pauper)—Janubhai, widow v Hajrabai, widow—In person.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. BELLONA, 1,132 tons, Captain A. A. Henderson, sailed yesterday for Coast, Calcutta, and China, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Vingorla—Lieut-Col. and Mrs. Roome, two children, and six servants. For Tellicherry—Captain Young and servant, and Mr. P. Robertson and servant, and Mr. E. Boudry and servant. For Carwar—Mr. W. Gordon and servant. For different Ports—Twenty-one deck passengers.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.—The following extract from a letter addressed to the Resident, Aden, by the officer commanding the steamer Dalhousie is published for general information:—"A danger lies 387 yards off the east side of Perim Island, at the entrance of the narrow Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb—known as the Azalia Reef. Light House N.W. ¾ N.; S.E. Point of Island S.W. by W ½ W.; Bab-el-Mandeb Peak N.E. Least water 11 feet. Currents are variable and strong. Tides not to be relied on."

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s.s. MOOLTAN, 1,627 tons, Captain A. C. Almond, arrived in harbour yesterday from Southampton (August 14th), calling at Gibraltar, Malta, Alexanderia, Suez, and Aden, via the Canal, with the English Mail, passengers, and the following cargo:—166 packages tubes, 15 bottles quicksilver, 1 parcel lace, 55 packages merchandise, 3 boxes specie, 1 box pearl and specie, 1 box pearl, 8 packages aloes, 4 packages wax, 2 packages goods, and 4,089 packages cotton. She brought many packages for trans-shipment to different ports.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE STEAM BOILERS BILL.

MR. NUGENT read a petition which had been received from the Ahmedabad Association regarding Bill No. 7—a Bill to provide for the Periodical Inspection and the Management by Competent Engineers of Steam Boilers, and Prime Movers attached thereto, in the city of Bombay, and within certain districts in the Presidency of Bombay. He also read some remarks on the same subject which had been addressed by Mr. Moylan, Boiler Inspector, Bombay, to Mr. Souter, Chairman of the Committee of Boiler Inspection, Bombay.

The order of the day, for the second reading of the Bill, was then proceeded with.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers said—Sir,—I beg to move the second reading of this Bill. There has been a good deal of discussion on the subject of the Bill in the public prints, but so far as I am able to judge opinions are very fairly divided—those who desire to see Government take proper measures to protect the lives of its subjects wishing that the Bill should pass, and those who care nothing for the subject, or wish only to be left to their own devices or to the tender mercies of incompetent men, saying there ought to be no inspection. This state of public opinion shows, I think, that boiler inspection and engineer inspection ought to be taken by Government into its own hands. Considering all the circumstances which were brought to light before this Bill was introduced here, I think very few people will be found who seriously could say that Government ought not to take any measures to protect lives from being lost through bad boilers or the incompetence of the men in charge of them. I see that the Hon. Mr. Bythell has a motion upon the notice paper to reject all the sections from 14 to 22—that is, those sections referring to the examination of engineers. I am not aware exactly of what arguments my hon. friend will introduce in order to support his motion, but I think none of them can be of such a nature that it cannot be met. I may anticipate one of them, perhaps—that it has not been necessary to have these examinations in England; therefore there is no necessity for them in India. But I think it will be generally allowed that the circumstances of this country are very different from those of England. Although there may not be a regular inspection of steam boilers, and engineers are not obliged to possess certificates of competence, I believe that there are other associations in England which practically take those matters into their own hands.

The Hon. Mr. Bythell—Only insurance companies.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers—Well, I believe that as a general rule there are very few manufacturers in England who do not insure their boilers, and insurance companies are not likely to insure boilers that are defective. Private enterprise thus carries out in England the object which we seek, and in this country Government must take the place of private enterprise. The Bill has been carefully considered in Select Committee, and provisions have been introduced to prevent any inconvenience which might have been experienced had the Bill passed as it stood originally, and (as you must have heard just now) the petition from the Ahmedabad Associations says that these alterations are considered very great improvements. For instance, we have provided that no engine less than 10 horse nominal power shall be subject to inspection. The reason of this is, that there are such things as steam pumps, irrigation projects, paper manufactories, and so forth with which steam boilers are connected, and it would be scarcely necessary to inspect these. By thus limiting the class of boilers which we shall have to inspect I think we have provided against any undue interference with the development of industry. One of the petitions received against the Bill says that it will be quite sufficient to leave the protection of people's lives to the power possessed by magistrates under the Penal Code to punish in case of negligence. But the provisions of the penal law will not always effect this. Although a manager of a factory may be competent enough for his duties, yet he may not always have to look after all the details of his machinery, and unless the person directly in charge of an engine or boiler is in some way examined to prove his competency, accidents will be continually happening. On the whole, I think the balance of opinion will be found to be in favour of the examination of engineers as well as their boilers or engines. Of what nature that examination will be has been left as vague as possible in the Bill, as you may see by a perusal of sections 14 and 15. In framing rules His Excellency the Governor in Council may find it necessary to make rules for different parts of the country, so that it does not follow there shall be one fixed rule for examination, it may be written in some cases, and in others it may be oral. By this means we may avoid any difficulties from stopping works at factories suddenly, unless for some very good reason. With these remarks I beg to move the second reading of this Bill.

(To be continued.)

THE FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

AT the Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday, the following case was tried before Mr. Justice Marriott and a Common Jury:—

FRAUD BY AN EMPLOYEE OF THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Fuckeerbhoy Govindjee, a goods station master in the employ of the B. B. and C. I. Railway at the Grant Road station, was charged with criminal breach of trust and with cheating the company in respect of a sum of Rs. 2-2-0 and another sum of Rs. 75. On or about the 27th June last, prisoner received Rs. 15 as freight for a waggon of firewood, but entered only Rs. 12-14-0 in the books of the company, appropriating the difference of Rs. 2-2-0. On the same day he received Rs. 75 as freight for five waggons of firewood, but made no entry of the payment at all. The accused was on Tuesday last tried on similar charges of criminal breach of trust and cheating in other instances, but was acquitted. A report of the trial appeared in our issue of Wednesday. Mr. Ferguson, instructed by Messrs. Prescot and Winter, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley, appeared for the defence.

Mr. Ferguson, in addressing the jury, stated that this was a prosecution instituted by the B. B. and C. I. Railway against the prisoner, who up to the 28th June last was goods station master at the Grant Road station. It was evident that to attain to that position prisoner must have borne, as he did bear up to the period mentioned, a good character. Although character would be an important consideration in a doubtful case, the learned counsel said he need scarcely remark that it would be of no avail in a clear case of guilt. The company was in the habit of carrying firewood to Bombay from the Golwad station, near which was a large forest. On the 27th June last, one Meer Fazul Jan Mahomed sent from the Golwad station one waggon of firewood to Bombay. There is no weigh bridge at Golwad; and the practice has been to enter for goods sent from that station a nominal weight of four tons, which was the lowest weight the company charged for. If the weight was three tons for instance, the consignor would still be bound to pay for four tons. On the arrival of the goods at Grant Road, it was the prisoner's duty to weigh them and see that the consignee paid the freight due for the goods. The prisoner had as his assistant one Shaik Ismail Lal Mahomed, who was a weigher under prisoner's superintendence; and he would tell the jury that prisoner removed the waggon to the weigh bridge and took the weight of the waggon and the goods. On a card he entered the total weight, subtracted from it the weight of the waggon as-tare, and gave the card to the prosecutor. Then under prisoner's direction, Shaik Ismail wrote down the weight in the delivery book. No doubt Shaik Ismail was an accomplice, but the jury would see whether or not his evidence was so far corroborated as to deserve their credence. The weight of the firewood entered by prisoner was 4 tons 10 cwts. and 3 quarters, whereas it was twice weighed afterwards, and the actual weight was found to be 5 tons 11 cwts. and 1 quarter. The consignee paid the freight which was due, and got from prisoner what was called the advice note, which gave 4 tons 10 cwts. and 3 quarters as the weight, and Rs. 12-14-0 as the freight. After Jan Mahomed had got the advice note, he went to the prisoner, who, however, told him the amount to be paid was Rs. 15. He afterwards got a gate note, by which a person is enabled to pass the goods through the railway station. As to the payment of the money, three witnesses would be called, one of whom was a police officer, Goolabkhan Mooradkhan, who was disguised as a fuckeer. In consequence of information received by the company, they had set the police to watch the prisoner's movements; and the Rs. 15 paid to prisoner for freight had been previously marked by the police. It would probably be urged, said the learned counsel, that Jan Mahomed did not bear a good character; that he had been convicted at Surat some years ago and was sentenced to imprisonment for eighteen months. No doubt if he was not a respectable man, the jury would see whether or not his evidence was sufficiently corroborated. The other five waggons also arrived at the Grant Road station on the 27th June last; they were weighed; and Shaik Ismail would tell the jury that he entered the weights on the card by the prisoner's direction. The weights were entered in the weigh book and the delivery book as well as marked on the invoice received from the sending station. In fact the same process was gone through as on the previous occasion. Those waggons were consigned to Munoredas Morar. The weighments were entered in the delivery book under the prisoner's directions as follows:—of the first waggons, tons 4-10-2 instead of the actual weight tons 6-11-2 of the second, tons 3-6-0 instead tons 4-5-2; of the third, tons 4-15-3 instead of tons 5-16-3; of the fourth, tons 4-6-0 instead of tons 4-6-1; and of the fifth waggon, tons 4-6-0 instead of tons 5-6-0. The learned counsel urged that the only object of the prisoner in entering those weighments in the company's books was to cheat the company. He ought in reality to have recovered a much larger freight. It was his duty to enter the monies he received in the company's cash book. Nobody but he was entitled to receive the freight. No doubt it would be urged that Shaik Ismail was the person who made the entries; but the jury would bear in mind that he did not receive the money and could in no way expect to be benefited by making the false entries. The fact was that he acted under the prisoner's directions; and it was the prisoner who was responsible to the company for matters connected with the goods department. It would be urged that Shaik Imail got up this charge against prisoner and that on one occasion he made a wrong entry. As to that, it was sufficient to say that Mr. Pendlebury, the Assistant Traffic Manager, made an enquiry into the circumstances and came to the conclusion that it was a mere clerical error on the part of Shaik Ismail. It would be urged that he once received a gratification of four annas. That matter was placed before the police authorities, and after a proper enquiry Shaik Ismail was discharged. It would be urged that an inspector of police, Mr. Manekshs, bore the prisoner enmity. Even if that theory were correct, it went for nothing, for the inspector of police had no authority to institute a prosecution against any servant of the company any more than any of the gentlemen of the jury had. It must receive the sanction of the superior officers, and they would make proper enquiries before ordering a prosecution of an old servant of the company such as the prisoner was. As to the five waggons, Munoredas said that he was the owner: but Jan Mahomed, on the other hand, urged that he had contracted to purchase the waggons from Munoredas, to whom he made an advance of Rs. 75. Although Munoredas said he did not sell the firewood, he admitted he got Rs. 75 from Jan Mahomed. He (Munoredas) was not a witness friendly to the company. The money he received from Jan Mahomed had been previously marked by the police, and it was found in the possession of the prisoner. Unless Jan Mahomed's story be true that he bought the firewood, it did not appear why he should give the Rs. 75 to Munoredas. Prisoner, on receiving the Rs. 75 as freight for the five waggons, made no entry whatever of the payment in the company's books. The prosecution were thus able to trace to him Rs. 90 which had been marked by the police. On the morning of the 28th June last, Colonel Barras, the head of the Railway police, went to the prisoner and demanded of him the cash and books he had with him. The cash was found to be Rs. 630; and there were some of the marked rupees there. His person was searched, and the Rs. 75 marked by the police were found in his possession. It was a matter of no consequence, the learned counsel submitted, who were the prisoner's enemies; he was bound to account for the money he had in his possession, and if he did not account, he (Mr. Ferguson) must ask the jury to convict him. The learned counsel then referred to and commented on the seventeen heads of charge under which the prisoner was indicted.

Evidence was then led for the prosecution. Several witnesses were examined, but the evidence for the prosecution had not closed when the Court adjourned at 6-15 p.m. until this morning. The jury were sent for the night to the Byculla Hotel.

INDIAN ITEMS.

WE hear from Simla that orders have been given for the subordinate officials to begin to leave for Calcutta during the first week in November.—*Englishman.*

THE *Lucknow Times*, in noticing the death of Sayyad Taki Ali Sahib, of Kakuri, a celebrated Arabic scholar, says—"We wish him success in his journey to heaven."

THE head masters of Zillah and Provincial schools, Madras, have petitioned the Director of Public Instruction for a reduction of the daily hours of teaching from six to five.

OOTACAMUND MUNICIPALITY.—The proposal that the lake and all public waters within municipal limits at Ootacamund be placed in charge of the Commissioners has been approved by the Government, and they have also sanctioned a bye-law regulating fishing in these waters.

THE dog show at Murree promises to be a great success, and over a hundred canine competitors are entered. The judges in the bulldog class had better wear good gaiters, as one or two "exhibits" in this list are reported to have slain cows, and might be displeased if they do not all get prizes!—*Pioneer.*

ON the recommendation of the Stud Commission, Government has sanctioned the grant of Rs. 2,000 for prizes at the horse fair to be held shortly at Batesur. Horse fairs will also be held at Rawul Pindee and Hurdwar, and officers will be detailed from the Meerut and Rawul Pindee divisions for the selection and purchase of horses for public purposes.—*Id.*

12th September.—Anonymous placards written in very fine high-flown Persian have been posted all about the city of Moorshedabad in which some ruffians assert that they will take the life of His Highness's eldest son, the Burra Sahib, and they also threaten Dhunput Singh Rae, the Dewan of the Nizamut, and a man worth a mint of money. The placards must have been stuck up towards the early part of the morning of the 11th instant.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.—Among the successful candidates last August for appointments as Surgeon in the Indian Medical Service, we find the name of Mr. T. J. H. Wilkins, Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, Edinburgh. Mr. Wilkins, is the son of the late Deputy Registrar of the High Court, and he was for several years a private student of the senior department of the Madras Medical College.—*Madras Times.*

DANGER FROM A RISE IN THE GANGES.—The Ganges has risen very much during the last few days, and that together with the strong prevailing wind which has been blowing from the north-east, has brought the bund running from Daraguni to the fort into considerable jeopardy. On Sunday it began to yield, and this continued during Monday, but owing to the exertions of the Executive Engineer, Mr. Gwyther, and his staff, all fear of serious consequences has passed away. Had the wind not changed to the south and east, and thus allayed somewhat the waves which were playing so destructively on the bund, it is not too much to say that serious difficulties would have arisen, and had the bund once given way, the whole of Kydgunj and a large portion of the city would have been inundated, as the stream is fully ten feet above the level of the ground inside the bund.—*Pioneer.*

A PARTY of officers, consisting of Mr. Waterfield, R.A., Mr. Hext, 12th Regiment, and Mr. Irving, 39th, were fortunate enough last week to kill an old man-eating tiger near Kuson, about twenty miles from Murree in the low hills. This beast has for the past three years been the terror of the neighbourhood. He was discovered in dense jungle, and charged five times, severely mauling two natives. One of these, a servant of Mr. Irving's, behaved very bravely, though imprudently, getting down from his tree to have a shot at the tiger with a spare rifle which he carried. The beast charged him at once, and he has since died from his wounds. Mr. Waterfield had a very narrow escape; he was so close to the animal when he lodged the first shot in its shoulder that he singed the hair. The tiger's skull was found to bear the marks of an old bullet that had flattened against it harmlessly in years gone by. He had only three canine teeth left, and had lost a claw.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(Home News, Aug. 29.)

WITH regard to the reported Monarchical fusion in France, it appears that the only true announcement is that there is a complete and absolute union between the Princes of the House of France, but otherwise no definite plan has been agreed upon. The chief question at issue is not the question of the flag. The Comte de Cambord, who will not give up the white flag, agrees to the tricolor being retained by the army if the generals require it. The real problem is whether a charter shall be granted or accepted by the Comte de Chambord. General Knollys has arrived in Paris to make preparations for a visit of the Prince of Wales, who is expected there next week.

The siege of Carthagena is the topic of the day in Spain. General Campos has advanced within cannon-shot of the city, and the insurgents keep up a constant fire from the forts and walls. The bombardment is expected to commence in a few days. The actual force of the Carlists in Spain is estimated at 28,000 men, including cavalry. The report that Estella has surrendered to the Carlists has been contradicted; it was only one of the outworks which surrendered to the attack. The officers and troops have been set at liberty.

Great satisfaction is exhibited by the authorities of Geneva at the munificent bequests by the will of the Duke of Brunswick to the city. It is the opinion of several lawyers of eminence in Brunswick that the will is not valid, and it is further stated that the late duke's brother will contest it on the ground of the testator's insanity.

A terrible fire has occurred at Belfort, United States, which has destroyed a great portion of the town; and many persons have been killed and injured by the explosion of the boiler of a steamer on the Mississippi. Captain Jack and five of his accomplices are sentenced to be hanged in October.

The Queen is still at Balmoral, where with the youthful members of the Royal Family, daily excursions in the surrounding districts and several private visits have been made by Her Majesty.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has been visiting Plymouth and inspecting the vessels of the Channel Squadron, together with the new forts and the breakwater. Afterwards His Royal Highness paid a visit to Mount Edgcumbe. From thence the Prince returned to Osborne.

The Duke of Edinburgh has been present at the Birmingham Musical Festival during the last few days.

The eldest daughter of Mr. Gladstone is about to be married to the Rev. E. C. Wickham, headmaster of Wellington College.

The health of Lord Londesborough has been in a very precarious state, but his lordship is now improving.

A son of the Bishop of Bombay has been drowned in Wales, and a daughter has had a narrow escape.

It is reported that Mr. Monsell is about to retire from the office of Postmaster-General.

In the Tichborne trial the whole of the week has been occupied in the examination of Wapping witnesses, to refute the identity of the claimant with Arthur Orton. In most cases, however, nothing of importance has been elicited.

The four Americans concerned in the forgeries on the Bank of England have been tried for that offence, and have been found guilty and sentenced to penal servitude for life. An attempt to bribe the warders of Newgate to connive at their escape has been frustrated.

A fatal accident has occurred to Colonel Kenneth Mackenzie while on his way to head-quarters at Dartmoor. He died from apoplexy, after being upset into a river from his carriage.

A fatal railway collision has occurred at Retford, by which three lives have been sacrificed and many persons seriously injured. A similar accident has also occurred at Eastbourne, by which a child was killed and several persons were injured. At Virginia Water station on the South-Western line two celebrated racehorses, Queen Mab and Virgin Queen, were so much injured by a collision that they had to be killed. The jockeys had a narrow escape with their lives.

Several lives have been lost, and a great deal of property has been destroyed by severe thunderstorms throughout the kingdom during the week. In several places the lightning has been described as something terrific.

A list of successful candidates for the Indian Medical Service has just been published.

The next open competitive examination of candidates to the Indian Civil Service will commence on March 24. Applications must be forwarded by Feb. 1.

The Duke of Northumberland has consented to sell his mansion at Charing Cross to the Board of Works for the sum of £497,900. The mansion will be pulled down with numerous other surrounding buildings, to form a new approach to the Thames Embankment from Charing Cross.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—The Countess of Kenmare; Rev. Canon Wilson, of Winchester; J. Bidwell, Esq., late of the Foreign Office; Com. A. Galloway, R.N.; Lady Isabella FitzGibbon; Capt. R. Hoskyn, R.N.; the Hon. Mrs. Algernon Moreton; Lieut.-Gen. A. C. Pole, 63rd Regt.; the Hon. Henry Wodehouse; Col. Kenneth Mackenzie; Mrs. Frank Matthews.

THE SIEGE OF CARTHAGENA.

THERE may have been more important events in recent history than the siege of Carthagena, but hardly one more strange in its character and details. If the attention of the world is not directed to the operations of General Campos and Admiral Lobo against the insurgents of the place, it must be from a general weariness of Spanish affairs, and not from any want of interest in the siege itself. In fact, the conflict is remarkable both from a political and a military point of view. From the former, because the revolt of Carthagena and its assumption of independence represent in the most extreme form the Democratic madness which has threatened the country with destruction; from the latter, because the place is shown to be capable of a defence which the resources of the Madrid Government may find it hard to overcome. Of late there have been cheering signs, which have given new courage to the party of unity and order in Spain. The new Ministers have shown a calmer and steadier purpose, if not greater energy, than their predecessors. They have also had the advantage of succeeding to power at a moment when the monstrous proceedings of the anarchists had convinced society of its danger, and infused patriotic common sense into numbers of the most wrongheaded Democrats. The Government, warned by the fate of its predecessors, was roused to a vigorous policy, and showed itself disposed to postpone the re-organization of the country on its new principles until it should be made certain that Spaniards would have a country at all. They have been supported better than might have been expected from the apathy of the well-to-do classes, on whom order chiefly depends. Even the multitude has been sobered by the prospect of the coming catastrophe, and the spirit of nationality, stifled for a time by the crude theories of the Commune, has revived under the sense of humiliation and ruin. The insurrection has, indeed, broken out in a score of places in the south of Spain, and in other districts a touch might have overthrown the tottering edifice of order. But the crisis did not come until the revolutionary fever was already abating. In Seville, in Cadiz, in Valencia the anarchists had been so long threatening the citizens that before they attempted to seize power they had already roused a feeling of animosity against themselves. It is probable that their particular views, involving the absolute disintegration of Spain, counted a far smaller number of adherents at the time when they openly defied the Madrid Government than they had influenced a month or two before. At first the principles of Communalism were attractive, as promising local gain and local distinction, each city living on the country immediately round it. But at last a large section of the inhabitants began to dread the men into whose hands the Municipality or the Province would certainly fall, and then the help of Madrid was looked for as a deliverance. The insurrectionary movement seemed to have strength and depth, but the appearance proved to have been fallacious. Perhaps a month before, the Government would have feared to deal with it, and the Ministers would have contented themselves with deprecating disunion, while corresponding with and perhaps officially recognizing the chiefs of the local Commune. In that case the sounder portion of the inhabitants would have succumbed, and the usurpers would have become in reality all powerful in their respective districts. But the new Government, though its individual members had been as weak as their neighbours, gathered audacity from the very extremity of the danger, and the Separatist cities were subdued with a speed which must have astonished the Government itself and which very much disconcerted the Carlists. Some say the coming man has appeared who is to arrest the progress of anarchy and to save Spain. The services of General Pavia during the late events have been invaluable. Whether he possesses any remarkable military skill remains to be seen; but he appears at least to have one quality which has almost disappeared in Spain—he is an officer who is not afraid of the men under his command. He has had to deal with mutineers, and he has dealt with them not by fraternizing with them and promoting them, but by shooting them. The good which a man like this effects consists chiefly of the spirit which he infuses into those around him. It may be expected that a more resolute demeanour will characterize officers generally in dealing with their troops and civil magistrates in repressing disturbances. At present, Separatist principles have received a heavy blow, perhaps a death wound, and but for one strange episode the Government might turn all its strength against the Carlists of the North.

Carthagena still resists. Indeed the siege has not even begun, for the General is waiting for reinforcements, and the Admiral is in no better position. It is a happy chance for the Insurrection that it possessed itself of Carthagena. This ancient and famous place has lost much of the grandeur which belonged to it when Spain was the first Naval Power of the Continent; but its natural advantages still remain, and, with a fine harbour and hills which may easily be fortified, Carthagena is not an ill-chosen place for fighting the decisive battle of the Civil War. The event can scarcely be doubtful: the Carthagenians must in time be overpowered, for they must draw their forces from their own narrow limits, while the Government can bring against them every man who is not wanted to fight the Carlists, or to keep the peace on the scene of other Communes. But as yet there has been no progress in the reduction of the place. The chiefs of the Insurrection are resolute, and their will is law in the place. Every male above sixteen is compelled to bear arms. The Insurgents make sorties and capture cattle, they seem by no means ignorant of the art of war, and take full advantage of the situation and resources of the place. Carthagena is strong enough to oppose a fairly numerous army, and the Government has only three or four thousand men. Until General Pavia comes up there will only be a sufficient force to watch the place. The Insurgents are strengthened also by the possession of a naval force, the fire of which supports that of the town; and the two combined overpower for the present the fire of the assailants. We are told that the artillery of the Naval Division having been found too weak, Vice-Admiral Lobo has withdrawn his ships beyond the range of the Insurgent guns. A week, or even a fortnight, may elapse before the siege really begins, and even then the reduction of the place may possibly be a work of time. On the other hand, it is possible that the union between the Insurgents may be rapidly dissolved in presence of the increased forces of the Government, and then a capitulation may be the result. This would be the best conclusion, for it is evident that this isolated revolt can signify nothing, and lead to nothing which its leaders or the most advanced members of the Democratic party can desire. What is morally certain is that if the siege lasts, and Carthagena makes itself the Antwerp or Gaeta of anarchy, only one party can derive any benefit, and that is the Legitimist faction of the North.—*Times*, August 26.

FATAL RAILWAY COLLISION AT SHEFFIELD

SHEFFIELD, SATURDAY NIGHT, AUG. 23.

ANOTHER fearful railway collision happened this morning by which three persons have lost their lives, and many have been injured—some it is feared fatally. The accident—if it can be so called, for a due attention to the regulations would in all probability have averted the catastrophe—occurred at Retford, some 12 miles from Sheffield, at a point where the Great Northern Railway crosses the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire line at right angles on a level, and where an excursion train from Sheffield came into collision with a Great Northern fish train which was travelling from Doncaster south. The accident has caused great excitement here, most of the sufferers being from this locality. The facts are these:—This morning a special train of 13 carriages left Deepcar, on the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire line, for Clerthorpes and Great Grimbay. It was a pleasure trip, an annual "outing" of the workmen of Messrs. Greyson and Lowood, of Deepcar and Sheffield, and their wives and sweethearts, to the seaside. The train stopped at Sheffield and took in some 200 persons, all anticipating a pleasant day by the seaside. The train went all right as far as Retford, where the line crosses the Great Northern line, and some of the excursionists looking out of the carriages saw a train travelling on that line towards them. The passenger train, however, was first up to the crossing, but to the horror of the excursionists the Great Northern train did not stop, but dashed through the middle of the passenger train, completely cutting it in two, and shattering such of the carriages in splinters as it came in contact with. Moreover, the collision turned the engine of the Great Northern train on one side, and it dashed into a signal box, which was completely demolished, the bricks and other material being thrown about upon the unfortunate people.

The crash was fearful, and the screams of the injured and affrighted passengers unnerved the strongest of those who escaped without bodily injury. The usual confusion followed; but after a short interval some Railway servants, directed by officials from Retford, restored something like order, though the excitement was irrepressible. It was found that three persons had been killed on the spot, and a great many others fearfully injured. These were removed from the ruins of the broken carriages and demolished signal box. The dead were cared for, and the wounded were conveyed to the hotels in Retford where surgical assistance was promptly rendered. Others less injured, and those who had been fortunate enough to escape injury, were sent back by train to Deepcar and Sheffield. The scene at the Victoria station here since the accident became known has been very distressing, and the officials have had a trying time of it.

It appears that the passengers in the foremost part of the train escaped for the most part unhurt. The killed and those most dangerously injured were in the particular carriage struck by the engine of the Great Northern train. This was a third-class carriage, pretty closely packed with its human freight. A family of three persons, who were sitting in the carriage struck by the engine—Mr. and Mrs. Allott, of Woodland View, Sheffield, and their nephew, a boy of 12 or 13 years—were killed on the spot. Mrs. Denton, wife of a stonemason at Deepcar, who was in the same carriage, received severe injuries about the head and was much shaken. Her case is considered a very serious one. As far as can be ascertained the following is a list of the killed and injured:—

Killed—Mr. Allott, Woodland View, Sheffield; Mrs. Allott, wife of the above; Arthur Allot, nephew of the same.

Altogether about 40 persons are said to have received serious hurts.

As to the cause of the accident, on the face of it there must have been neglect of signals or mistake of signalmen somewhere. At such a place as a level crossing every precaution should be, and no doubt was, taken to make the travelling safe. The necessary precautions were provided, but whether they were obeyed is a question which of course will be fully investigated. In the mean time, the driver and the stoker of the Great Northern fish train have been detained in custody.—*Times.*

CIVILISED FANATICS.

WE boast that this nineteenth century is the age of proof as well as of progress. Nevertheless, five hundred of the English nobility and gentry have enrolled themselves as pilgrims to Paray le Monial, and with correct badges and a banner are to leave Victoria Station, London, on Tuesday next. The newspaper notices would read like paragraphs from some history of the Middle Ages, were it not for the prosaic and common-place mention of the "special train." Mary Margaret Alacoque, for whose shrine the pilgrims are bound, is not a saint, ecclesiastically speaking. She has as yet only reached the second step in the process of canonisation, the title of Blessed, but even this allows of masses being said, and festivals held in her honour. Mary Margaret was born in 1647, and entered the convent of Paray le Monial in 1671. She there gave frequent and minute descriptions of revelations which, she asserted, she had received from heaven, commanding the adoration of the Sacred Heart. She described how this heart had been shown to her "as a sun, shining with great splendour, the burning rays of which fell vertically upon her heart;" and severe suffering in her side, which lasted to the end of her life, she ascribed to a spark from that burning flame being enclosed within her person. She died in 1690, and some of her bones and dust were distributed as relics among her votaries. In 1697, Mary of Modena, Queen of James II., petitioned the Pope to institute a Feast of the Sacred Heart, with a proper mass; but the request was not then granted. Thirty years afterwards a petition signed by various potentates and ecclesiastics was presented. Lambertini, who subsequently became Benedict XIV., was its most powerful opponent, on the ground of the materialism of the proposed Devotion; and the office and the mass were not granted until 1765. In 1824, after the usual inquiry, Leo XII. bestowed upon Mary Margaret the title of Venerable. In 1859 the present Pope resumed the investigation, and proof sufficient for his Holiness, and for the Congregation of Rites, having been given that the required three miracles had been wrought by her means (one being the sudden cure of a paralysed man by putting on a dress which had touched the body of Mary Margaret), he raised her to the rank of Blessed. After this ceremony of beatification, her relics were allowed to be exposed for veneration, and the aditional title of *Bienheureuse* was granted to her. Morever, in 1869, the Pope signed an order to resume her cause, with the view of completing her canonisation. A sumptuous chapel, which is to be dedicated to her as soon as she is legally entitled to such an honour, has already been built to contain her relics. These are now enclosed in a larger silver case, enriched with gold, enamel, and precious stones, contributed by devotees in France, Belgium, Spain, and England. Fifteen lamps are kept burning night and day before her shrine. The order of Jesuits has identified itself with this adoration of the Sacred Heart, which has been adopted as their emblem. One of the body writes:—"So true was the Society of Jesus to its glorious mission of upholding the Devotion that its very existence was identified with the cause and the continuance of the one was regarded as the security of the other." Viewed in the light of the facts of the present day these words are significant.—*Globe.*

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON,
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.—£800,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

BOMBAY.	SINGAPORE.	SHANGHAI.
CALCUTTA.	BATAVIA.	HANKOW.
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THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY

GRANTS DRAFTS ON ITS HEAD OFFICE AND LONDON BANKERS, AS WELL AS ON THE OTHER AGENCIES AND BRANCHES;

NEGOTIATES, AND RECEIVES FOR COLLECTION, BILLS OF EXCHANGE; EFFECTS REMITTANCES IN THE BANK'S OWN DRAFTS, WITHOUT CHARGE FOR COMMISSION; AND CONDUCTS ALL KINDS OF GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. One Lac, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

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ARE RECEIVED AT CALL AND FOR FIXED PERIODS, ON TERMS WHICH MAY BE LEARNED ON APPLICATION.

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JAMES SIMPSON, Agent in Bombay.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Capital Paid up £1,500,000.
Reserved Funds £500,000.

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DEPOSITS of not less than Rs. 500 are received for fixed periods bearing interest at rates which may be ascertained on application.

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BILLS are bought and sold on England, Scotland, Ireland, Paris, India, Ceylon, China, Japan, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Circular Notes useful to travellers to any parts of the world are also issued.

The Corporation effect the purchase and sale of Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, &c., on account of constituents, and undertake the safe custody of the same, drawing the interest and dividends as they fall due.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

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The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits, subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do do 12 do do 5 "

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 29th September 1871.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
LONDON BANKERS.

BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and

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" SCOTLAND, | " PARIS,

And also on the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

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